

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME X

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JANUARY, 1930

The Figure Eight Offensive

Dr. H. C. Carlson

A Review of the Year in Football

*W. W. Roper
H. J. Stegeman
D. X. Bible
H. O. Crisler
H. W. Hughes
H. J. Ettlinger
George M. Varnell*

Championship High School
Basketball

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Modern Types of Offensive and
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Frederick W. Marvel

THIRTY-NINE years in the service of intercollegiate athletics is the proud record of Professor Frederick W. Marvel, dean of athletic directors in the Eastern college world and present Athletic Director at Brown University.

Born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, almost within sight of the campus of Brown University, Professor Marvel prepared for college at Worcester Academy. Entering Brown in the fall of 1890, he immediately won places on the football and track teams, and when he was graduated in 1894, he had one of the finest records of an undergraduate in the history of the institution. He held Brown track records in the broad jump, high and low hurdles and the 440 yard run, had played on the football team and had held many offices in the student athletic organization.

He was chosen a member of the faculty at Brown following his graduation, and for two years worked as an Assistant Instructor in the Department of Physical Education and Mechanical Drawing. Later he had an important hand in planning and supervising the construction of one of the finest athletic plants in the East. Brown Gymnasium, the Aldrich Field for baseball and training of all teams, and the Brown Amphitheatre, comprising a modern athletic plant that is virtually complete in every respect, are a tribute to the ability and far-seeing principles that Professor Marvel has given to Brown athletics.

Leaving Brown in 1896, Professor Marvel went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained five years as the Athletic Director and coach of track. In 1901 he was again in Providence where he shared physical education work at the Moses Brown School, with business. In 1902, he returned to Wesleyan, and after remaining there for one year, heeded the call of his Alma Mater and has been there to the present time.

As a track coach at Wesleyan, Professor Marvel's men broke every record except one on the list, his crowning achievement in that distant era being the development of the great pole vaulter, Jesse Lynn Hurlbut, who cleared the then great height of 11 feet 6½ inches, a world's record at the time.

Professor Marvel accepted the Brown University post with the understanding that he would never be called upon to have any connection with intercollegiate athletics, and that his work would center around physical education alone. However, the tendency toward the intercollegiate program had its inning, and, after two years, he was named Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, and he has guided both the physical education and athletic departments from that day to this.

He took the helm at Brown in a day when the treasury showed a deficit, when three teams coached by voluntary mentors comprised the sports organization, and when most of the administration was in the hands of undergraduates. Today, he has a plant that cost several million dollars, athletic teams in eleven sports, a sound system adequately financed, and teams and individuals that stand well in the college sports of the country.

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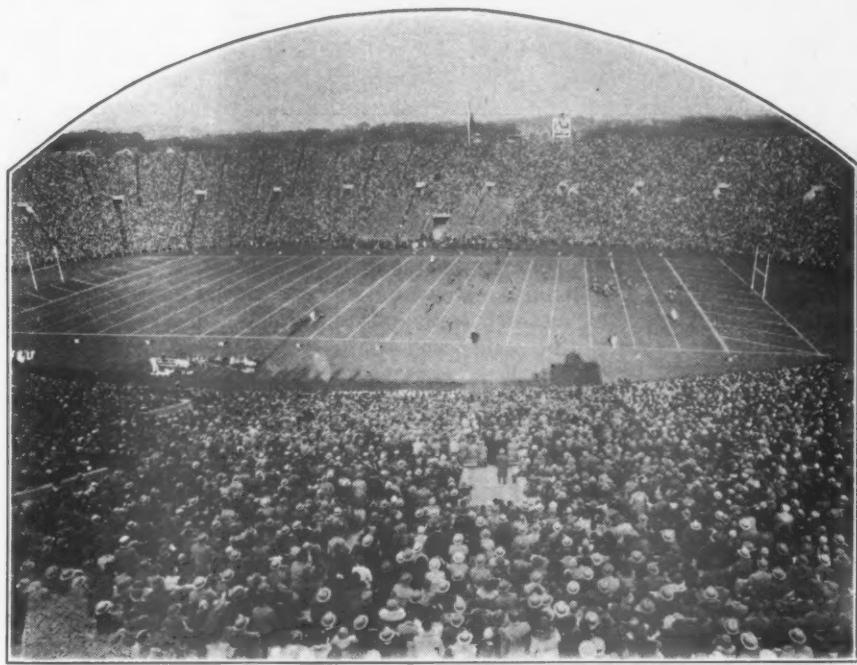
The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume X

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 5



The Army-Yale game in the Yale Bowl, with 80,000 spectators looking on.

A Review of the Year in Football

The following analysis of nineteen twenty-nine football has been made by authorities in the different sections of the country.

Eastern Football

By W. W. Roper

Head Football Coach, Princeton

FOOTBALL in the East closed a very successful year with the Army-Notre Dame game in New York and the Navy-Dartmouth contest in Philadelphia officially winding up the season.

The two outstanding teams in this section were the undefeated University of Pittsburgh team and Colgate. Unfortunately Colgate got off to a poor start in the early season and lost to Wisconsin in one of the first intersectional games of the year. While I am not trying to minimize Wisconsin's fine play in this game, Colgate was not at its best. Andy Kerr, a new coach, had just taken charge. He was unfamiliar with his

material and had not yet had the opportunity to sift it out thoroughly. He introduced a new system of play with which the Colgate players were unfamiliar. As soon as he got things going the Colgate team showed one of the strongest attacks in the country and a magnificent defense. Colgate used the double wing-back attack to great advantage against all its

opponents, particularly Syracuse, New York University, and Brown.

The University of Pittsburgh was the outstanding undefeated and untied team in the East. From the first whistle the Panthers, under the able coaching of Dr. Jock Sutherland, showed great power and versatility on attack. The Pitt line was unusually strong and the linemen all splendid interferers. Every man, from end to end, was a fast runner, and here was the real secret of Pitt's remarkable success. Football today, more than ever before, is a contest of speed and Pitt had a speedy team. The Pitt attack was of the double wing-back variety with on certain plays two wings-backs on one side and one on the other. This variation of the double wing-back formation was effectively used in forward and triple

*T*HESE reports indicate that although styles of play varied in the different parts of the country, football was everywhere a greater game this year both for player and for spectator than ever before.



The Southern Methodist-Nebraska game. Picture illustrates what the forward pass has done for football.

passes. The outstanding players on the Pitt team were Donchess, end, and Parkinson, fullback. It is a pity Pitt and Colgate didn't meet.

Fordham stood out in the first rank this fall. Major Frank Cavanaugh after three tireless years of hard work, during considerable part of which time he was handicapped by illness, produced a real team at the New York institution. Fordham's greatest triumph was its well deserved defeat of New York University, though the team played hard consistent football all fall. I would place Pitt and Colgate in the first flight followed by Dartmouth, Fordham, Harvard and Yale.

Dartmouth had a successful year in spite of its last minute defeat by Yale and its loss to the Navy, 13 to 6. Jack Cannell, a new coach, did a fine job, particularly in giving Dartmouth a powerful running attack which was built around Marsters, who in my opinion was the greatest back of the year. Marsters was injured in the Yale game and when he left the field, Dartmouth lost fifty per cent of its attack. He could do everything:

kick, run and pass. Marsters will go down in football as one of the really great backs the game has produced.

Dartmouth showed its greatest power against Harvard, where Marsters ran wild, and won, 34 to 7. Against Yale he was also very effective. Dartmouth lost to Yale, 16 to 12, in the last few minutes of play when "Hoot" Ellis, a speedy Yale back, intercepted a Dartmouth pass and ran eighty yards for a touchdown. At the time Dartmouth was leading with the ball on Yale's twenty yard line and only a couple of minutes to play. For some unknown reason the Dartmouth quarterback, who had just come into the game, called for a forward pass with the fatal results mentioned above. It seems to me that one of the cardinal principles of quarterback strategy is not to pass when ahead near the end of the game, and yet this rule is often broken with disastrous results.

Harvard had its best season since the days of George Owen and Charlie Buell. Horween, the Harvard coach, developed his team along sound lines for the Yale game, the climax of the

Crimson season, which was won, 10 to 6. Here Harvard played great football against a strong Yale team and richly deserved its victory.

Harvard has done more with the lateral pass than any other team in this section of the country. A few years ago a Canadian Rugby coach was secured for an extended spring practice. Particular attention was paid to lateral passing. As a result, the fundamentals of this style of play were thoroughly learned by the Harvard players and coaches. The reason the lateral pass is so often unsuccessful is that it is frequently thrown to a man who is running across the field towards the side lines. In such cases the receiver of the lateral pass has little chance of gaining. The best he can do is to race to the flank, frequently running quite a distance for no gain. To make the lateral pass an effective offensive play it should be thrown to a player a trifle behind the passer who has turned down field or who is in a position to do so the instant he receives the pass. The receiver is then in a position to gain ground effectively. With these fundamental principles firmly established, Harvard made splendid use of the lateral pass, and this year's team in addition to having a strong lateral pass was the fortunate possessor of a splendid forward passer, Barry Wood, a very heady quarterback. This combination of lateral and forward pass gave Harvard a powerful attack. Wood was by far the best quarterback in the East in addition to being a fine passer and drop-kicker. His fake drop-kick ending in a forward pass against Yale was one of the best plays I have seen. The fake was splendidly carried out to the last detail. Ben Ticknor, the Harvard Captain-elect, was the outstanding centre in this section. He was a fine leader, too, and in both the

Toby Uansa, Pittsburgh back, circling the Ohio State end for a gain of eleven yards.



Dartmouth and Yale games showed magnificent pluck in continuing to play with a painful injury. In the Dartmouth game, Ticknor was the only man who could stop Marsters, while against Yale he pulled down Booth, who was getting away on a long run after receiving a Harvard kick-off. Ticknor and Marsters are the outstanding players in the East.

Yale played through a hard schedule very creditably defeating Brown, Army, Dartmouth and Princeton, and losing to Georgia and Harvard. Much to everyone's surprise, Maryland tied Yale, 13 to 13. The Georgia defeat was not much of a surprise. The game was played in early October at Athens, Georgia, when the new University Stadium was dedicated. The Georgia team really played over its head while Yale was below par. Booth, Yale's sophomore quarterback played remarkable football until he was injured. A charley horse kept him out of the Princeton game and severely handicapped him in his play against Harvard. Against the Army, Booth played an inspired game, never failing to gain with the ball, while on several occasions he gave remarkable exhibitions of open field running. Booth was handicapped by getting the most ridiculous amount of publicity I have ever known a football player to receive, with the possible exception of Red Grange. It was hardly fair to him though he was a great player.

The Army was hardly so strong as usual with the exception of its playing against the powerful Notre Dame team at the Yankee Stadium, New York. In this game the West Point team outdid itself and really outplayed Notre Dame. The Western team scored on an intercepted pass when Elder ran over eighty yards for a touchdown. With this exception, the Army had the edge. I have never seen better defensive play than West



The Southern California-Notre Dame game on Soldier Field, Chicago.

Point showed in that game. Cagle, too, was at his best.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated the Navy and Cornell, but lost to California and Penn State. The State defeat was a surprise. Penn was at its best against Cornell and the Quakers used the lateral pass to very good effect in this game. Gentle and Masters in the Penn backfield played fine football all fall. Against Cornell, Gentle ran the length of the field on the kick-off for Penn's first touchdown.

Cornell had the best team in several years. There were no individual stars with the possible exception of Wakeman, the captain, at right tackle. Cornell's punting was very good this year and their forward pass defense much better than for several years. Their close attack was good, well-timed and executed with precision.

The Navy team hardly came up to expectations. They played good football against Dartmouth in the final game and held Notre Dame, 14 to 7, in the early season at Baltimore. The Navy showed a good end run and quick kick attack. Their strongest attacking play was a short forward pass.

Penn State had a strong team, but not good enough to hold Pitt. The Lions' best game was against Penn, whom they defeated in a hotly contested battle.

Carnegie Tech and N. Y. U. were not so strong as last year. They missed Harpster and Strong. Brown played a terrific schedule and was tired out by the end of the season. Columbia had an unfortunate year. At Princeton we had the worst season I have had in eleven years. The team was handicapped by injuries in the early part of the season and never seemed to be able to get going. Princeton flashed a brilliant comeback against the Navy, making two touchdowns in the fourth quarter and tying the score, 13 to 13. This was about the only bright spot in the season.

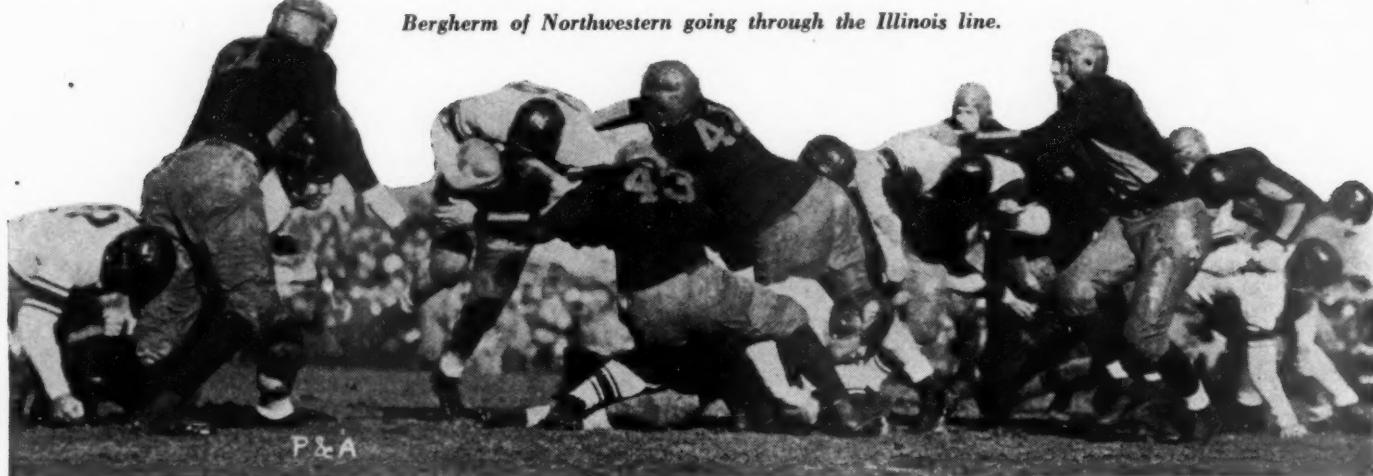
Georgetown under Lou Little's inspiring coaching had another strong team. Bucknell had a powerful eleven and defeated Penn State by twenty points.

In New England, Boston College and Holy Cross stood out with strong teams. Boston College defeated Holy Cross, 12 to 0, but at that I don't think they were quite so strong as last year. Williams again won the lit-



Rebholz of Wisconsin starting around the Purdue end.

Berger of Northwestern going through the Illinois line.



tle three championship over Amherst and Wesleyan, while for the first time in a long while Lehigh defeated its traditional rival Lafayette.

All in all, I would say football in the East had a successful year. The non-partisan appointment of officials by Commissioner Walter Okeson is firmly established. Practically every college team in the East is under his jurisdiction.

As to styles of play, the double wing-back system predominated and most teams played a seven man line defense with a box in the backfield. The punting and tackling were not particularly good in some of the games I saw, and, as last year, there was a weakness in kicking goals after touchdowns. We again in the East missed the colorful Army and Navy game and hope for its speedy resumption.

Football in the Southeast

By H. J. Stegeman
Director of Athletics
University of Georgia

THE 1929 football season in the third district of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has brought out more good teams than any previous season. Last year Georgia Tech was the outstanding team, the winner of the so-called National Championship, and, except for the University of Tennessee, there were no other outstanding teams. This year, however, there are at least five teams in the district that appeared to be as strong as the average Southern Conference championship winner. The University of Tennessee and Tulane University were undefeated, and are co-holders of the championship, Tulane with six victories and no defeats and Tennessee with six victories, one tie, and no defeats. North Carolina, Florida and Vanderbilt all suffered one defeat. Of these five great teams Vanderbilt and North

Carolina played the hardest schedules, and their single defeats do not detract from the impressiveness of their records.

The styles of offense used by the leading teams in this district vary as much, probably as in any other district. North Carolina is perhaps the only team that employed any departure from previous styles of play. North Carolina, under Coach Chuck Collins, has used the Notre Dame style of attack for several years, but the variation came in the set of the offense and not in the technic or execution of the plays. This team does not shift, but lines up in formation right or left to correspond to Notre Dame's movement after the shift. The floating end varies his position with a quick movement. All features from this point on are typical of that offense. North Carolina also used the regulation punt formation for running plays to a great extent, having in Magner, halfback, a player who was extremely effective in off-tackle slashes.

Tulane employs a system that cannot be described by name or by explanation. Usually an end deploys from his line about ten yards to the right. One back plays in this gap, with the other backs in a diagonal tandem behind an unbalanced line. The shifted end is placed outside of the defensive end and the flanking back outside of the defensive tackle. Wide sweeping plays predominate, and Tulane's very fast set of backs was well suited to this style of attack.

Vanderbilt employs a punt formation nearly all of the time, varying the distance of the man in the rear position from 6 to 10 yards back. The man in the back position handles the ball nearly all of the time, and an unusual amount of emphasis is placed on long passes, with the passer dropping back as far as twenty yards. Two features of Vanderbilt's offense annually are extreme effectiveness in

protecting the passer, and the development of more than an ordinary amount of accuracy on long passes. The University of Florida employs the Notre Dame style of attack, being coached by Charlie Bachman, a pupil of Rockne and formerly coach of the Kansas Aggies. Most of Florida's forward passes were thrown by their quarterback, an ambidextrous sharpshooter, and nearly all of them followed a fake into the line, employed as efficiently to the right as to the left.

The University of Tennessee offense was this year carried mainly by two fine running backs, Hackman and McEver, who were well suited for this style of attack. The quarterback is in position to handle the ball on all plays behind a balanced line. Speed rather than deception has marked all of their games, with only an average number of passing plays. Tennessee has lost but one game in the last four years, and at present has been undefeated in twenty-nine consecutive games. Dodd, quarterback on this team, was considered the best punter in the South this season, and generally rated as the best quarterback. Tennessee has excellent prospects for another year.

There is less variance in the defensive methods of the third district teams. Very few teams use a typical six man line, nearly all using the seven man line with the center either in close or roving regardless of the formation of the defensive backs. More teams every year are using the regulation box defense in all parts of the field against all formations except punt formation. Many teams that use the diamond formation for the backs play the safety man on a line with the halfbacks against all plays except kicks. The quick kick from scrimmage formation to overcome this close formation of the defensive backs is very rarely used in this section, and

(Continued on page 30)

Modern Types of Offensive and Defensive Basketball

Two representative coaches discuss modern tactics as they have observed them

Observations on Eastern Basketball

By Leo V. Novak

Coach, U. S. Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.

IN spite of a rules book which gets more rigid yearly, basketball is still a game of almost individual interpretation. By that, I mean that it is almost impossible to classify any given group of teams under an arbitrary heading and say, "These teams play Eastern basketball," or "These teams play Western basketball." The game varies with almost every school, and it is possible to find two colleges, within a few miles of each other, one of which plays an ultra-conservative game, while the other goes in for the most advanced ideas on pivots, blocks, and passes.

This is especially true of the East,

where, despite the fact that basketball originated here, the teams seem to have taken to the game only half-heartedly. At many of the older universities, basketball is still a minor sport, usually subordinate to ice hockey. It is not surprising, then, that it has not attained the degree of perfection which marks the play of teams in other sections of the country—notably those of the Missouri Valley and the Big Ten.

There are many good teams in the East, however, and some, particularly, whose style of play deserves notice. There is surely one respect in which Eastern teams do not differ from those of the Middle West. The colleges with the best material make the best records. This is true, regardless of the system of playing or coaching. *The player is superior to the play.* It is he who scores and makes the play work. Some coaches expect to see plays work of themselves, but I doubt if we will ever see the coach, with the most approved and technical system, who can hope to win, employing mediocre material, against a team, perhaps not so well coached, with men of superior ability.

"Legal" Blocks Much Used

Eastern teams play a much rougher and more bruising game than those of the Middle West with whom the writer is forced to make his comparisons. Many of them play a man-to-man defense, and this has encouraged the so-called "legal" block plays. Most of the successful plays used by Eastern teams are based on blocking, which effectually "picks off" the closely following guard. One very successful Eastern team has football body checking "backed off the map." A college team in the East must have a knowledge of blocks—even though it may not use them itself—else the men will be picking themselves up off the floor during one-third of the game.

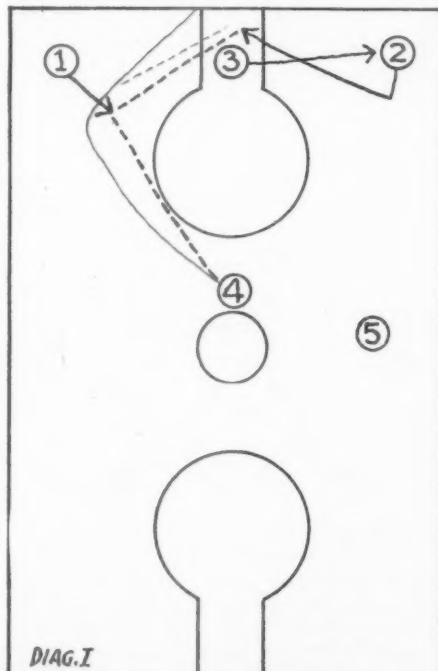
Everyone knows that no blocks are legal in the true sense of the word; hence it may be surprising that such play is allowed. Perhaps it would be more accurate to call these plays "what-you-can-get-away-with" blocks. I will not say that it is caused by officials missing the fouls any more than it is by the cleverness of the blockers.

However, I believe officials in the Middle West are more uniform in their interpretations of such plays, though it is true that the open style of play there renders a block very obvious.

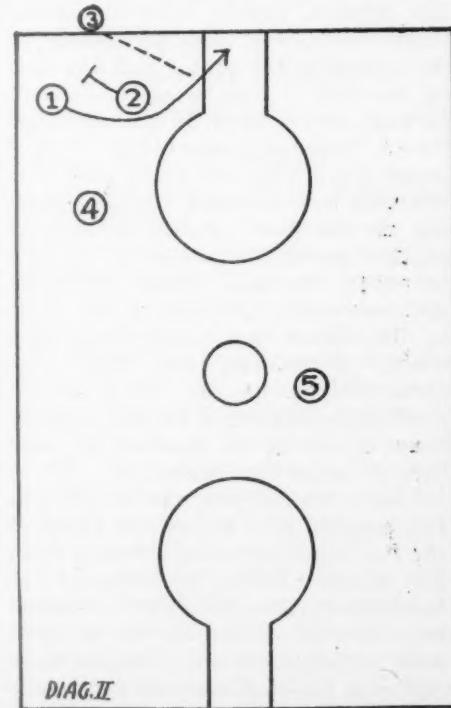
The majority of Eastern teams have smaller men than those I have seen in the Middle West. Whether this contributes to the blocking or dribbling game would be hard to say. I do not mean to imply that big men are necessarily better players than small ones. However, I do believe that a good big man is better than a good little fellow.

Types of Offense

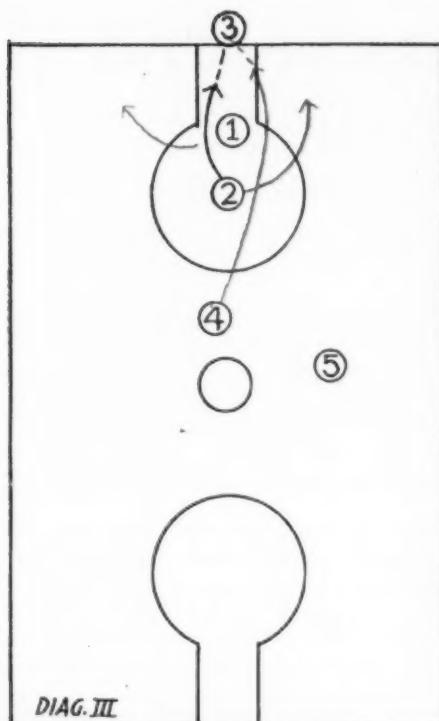
The East has no set style of offense; everything is used, from a one-man dribbling attack to a short passing game. One team with an unusually good record last year depended for its scoring almost entirely on one man. This player had a remarkable "eye" for the basket from almost any position on the floor. His team mates blocked for him and let him fire away at the basket. I have seen him take as high as forty or fifty tries



Successful Offensive Play—Number 4 passes to No. 1 coming out. Number 2 fakes forward to draw guard out or attract his attention. Number 3 goes to right and blocks guard on No. 2. Number 2 receives pass from No. 1 for short shot. Play worked from either side, depending on signal from No. 4. Play also used as out-of-bounds play from defensive half of floor. Play also used by No. 1 handing ball to No. 4, who follows his pass. Number 1 blocks after handing the ball. Number 4 dribbles or passes to No. 2.



Out-of-Bounds Play Near Basket—Number 1 fakes forward, reverses and breaks into basket, receiving high pass from No. 3. Number 2 fakes to receive pass and blocks guard of No. 1. Number 3 fakes pass to No. 1 first.



DIAG. III

Out-of-Bounds Play Under Basket—Number 1 and No. 2 line up close behind each other. Number 1 stands still. Number 2 breaks on either side of No. 1 to lose his guard, using No. 1 as a blocker. Also used by having Nos. 1 and 2 break toward side lines, No. 4 coming through with a fast break into basket.

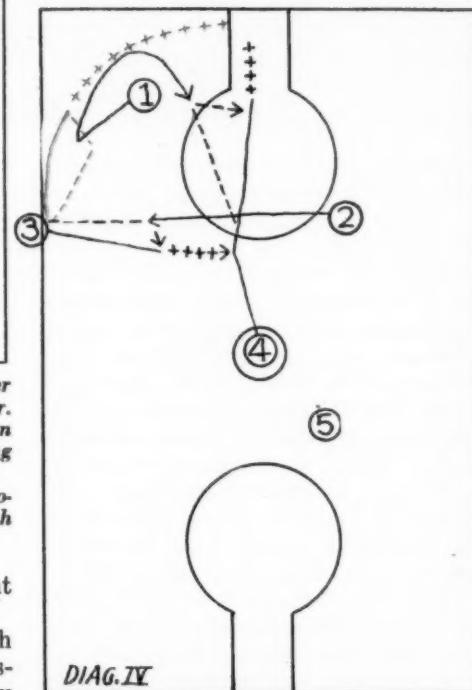
during a game, usually making eight or ten of them.

I have noticed many teams which depend upon the old three-man criss-cross down the floor until stopped by the defense, usually near the free-throw circle. At this point one of the guards or the center gets the ball on the side. Then a break by one forward and a block by the other allows a chance at a short shot. A few teams use a long and short pass system with no criss-cross, one man passing up the floor (rarely across) to another player, then breaking by him to retake the ball. These teams do not necessarily attempt to get close to the basket but shoot from anywhere. When they are "hot," they certainly run up the score, to the great discouragement of the opposing team drawn up in five-man or zone defense under the basket.

I have noticed one team which had fair success with the center going to the foul line and facing outward from his basket. There, he obtained the ball, either pivoted and shot, or passed to a forward cutting in on the side. As a variation, the center might move out from the foul mark on a diagonal toward the side line, and hook pass back to the free-throw mark, at which a forward had just arrived. This forward might then pass to the other forward breaking for the basket. The same team when ahead resorted to a

delayed offense, holding the ball in its end of the court until rushed, then breaking away quickly towards the often unguarded goal.

Some of the teams with smaller men were prone to use the fast-dribble, pivoting play which works the ball around the defense and in for a short shot. Many of these teams rarely used a long or medium shot, but always attempted to get into the basket for a "snow-bird." A great majority of the high school teams in the East



DIAG. IV

Out-of-Bounds on Side of Floor Near Basket—Number 3 passes to No. 2 breaking toward him. Number 2 hands the ball back to No. 3. Number 4 breaks close to No. 3, who hands ball to No. 4. Number 4 passes to No. 1 and follows pass in fast. Number 1 hands ball to No. 4, who dribbles in for shot. Number 2 blocks for No. 3. Number 3 blocks for No. 4, and No. 1 blocks for No. 4. Play also used by No. 3 passing to No. 1. Number 1 hands ball back to No. 3, who dribbles in for shot.

use this offense and some are successful—though in my opinion the school teams of Illinois, Indiana, etc., are fifty per cent stronger than the same type of team in the East.

I have seen at least one team with the long-shot, rebound game. Two good men are stationed within the defense, and, if they are covered for a pass, the most accurate shooter—usually a running guard—lets go from mid-floor. The two men stationed in the corners and the man who shoots long follow and get the ball on the rebound, either attempting a short shot, or passing back to repeat the play.

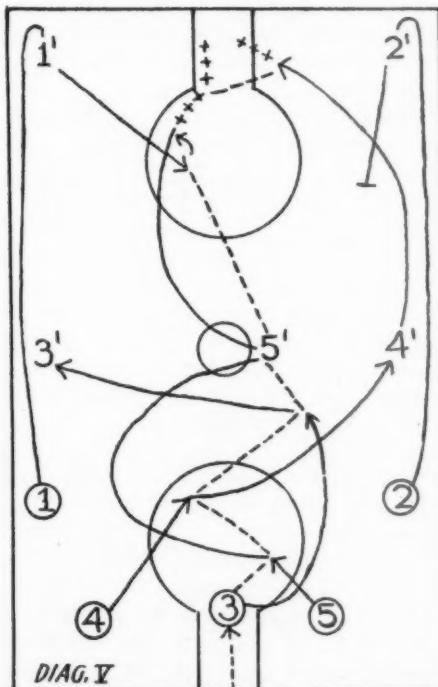
The play shown in Diagram No. I, while fairly simple, was used by a team which won the majority of its games last year. The guards bring

the ball down towards the defense, the center and forwards well down the floor on a line under the basket. At a given signal, one forward breaks to meet the pass, while the center blocks for the opposite forward, who goes in to take a pass for an easy shot.

Center Plays

Most Eastern teams use center plays. This is sometimes good for goals on the tip-off, though the plays fail more often than they work. It is a mistake, however, to argue for the elimination of the center jump. In the writer's opinion, this is comparable to taking the kick-off from football. The argument is used that a tall center gives a team a decided advantage. This is not necessarily so. Though he may have the greater height, this does not insure his team getting the ball. If the other team is on its toes, it can use a system, such as the moving triangle, about the two centers, which makes it very difficult for the opponents to work their play.

Proponents of the elimination of the center jump forget the held-



DIAG. V

Floor Play—Two men, No. 1 and No. 2, break for the corners as soon as their side gains possession of the ball. If they can get a pass before the defense gets set, the two men work the ball in. In the play as diagrammed, No. 3 receives ball from back-board. Numbers 3, 4 and 5 work the ball down by short passes. Number 5 has the ball about in the center of floor. He passes to No. 1 breaking out, who hands ball back to No. 5. As No. 1 receives pass, No. 2 breaks out and No. 4 breaks in; No. 2 blocking for No. 4. Number 5 may dribble and shoot, or pass to No. 4, who has lost his guard.

The play may also be used by No. 3 passing ball in to No. 1 coming out. This play may be started over by passing ball back to player in back court.

ball jump during scrimmage—of which there are many in Eastern basketball—which is just as dangerous from the scoring angle. To eliminate these too, would take much of the interest from the game.

The most successful center plays which I have seen used are simple ones—center to guard, who shoots; or, another, center to forward to forward; or center to forward to guard who cuts down the side of the floor.

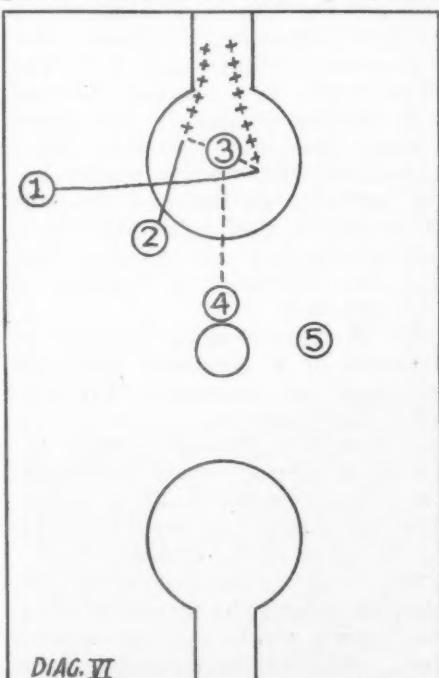
Out-of-Bounds Plays

The few out-of-bounds plays used in the East are employed in nearly all parts of the country. They are coming into general favor and mark the clever team. They are more successful than any other type of offense, for they catch the opponents unprepared. The three which I have illustrated in Diagrams II, III, and IV, all depend on blocks, and the teams using them are fast and clever at their blocking.

Defense

As to defense, it is almost as varied as offense. The most popular type, however, is the straight man-to-man. This is perhaps the easiest to use and the most effective against the majority of types of offense. The development of the blocking game, however, has led to a greater use of the so-called five-man, or pick-up defense, and to a less extent, of the zone style of play.

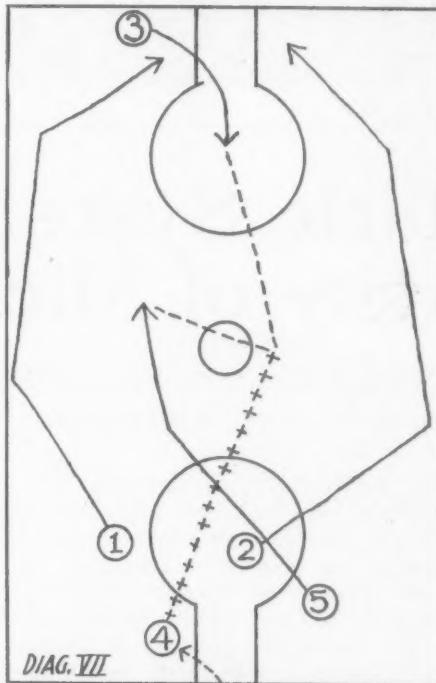
On most Eastern teams each player guards the man he lines up against.



Floor Play Used by Many Teams in East—Ball taken down floor by Nos. 4 and 5. Tall center (No. 3) stands to receive pass on free throw line. He may pivot and shoot, dribble in for shot, or hand ball to No. 1 or No. 2 breaking in close; No. 3 blocking off the guard. Teams use this play to great advantage if they have a large center. All kinds of fake passes and blocks are worked.

A few teams have an assigned defense, in which the best guards are put on those opponents who are known to be good. Some, last year, used the five-man defense, in which the whole team rushes back to defend its basket when the opposing side gets the ball. The men line up, three across the floor near the center and two in the back. They pick up opponents as they come down the floor. From then on, the system is apparently the same as man-to-man.

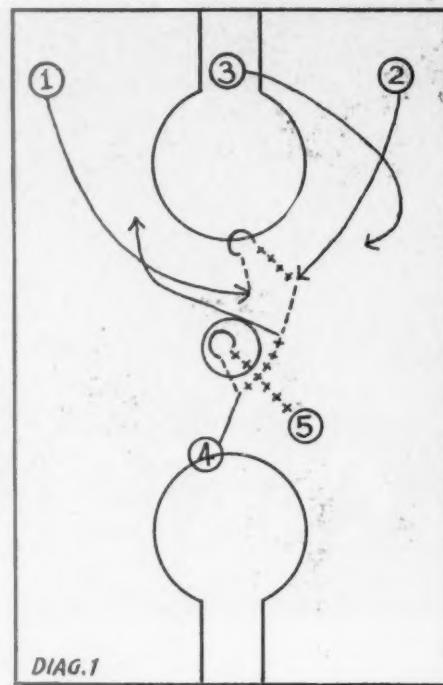
Three teams used the zone defense with fair success. In this system half the floor is divided up into sectors, and each man is responsible for shots from his zone. This defense seems to work on the principle that the men



Long Pass Used with Other Floor Plays—Number 4 or No. 5 may make the original pass to either No. 1 or No. 2; or No. 4 may dribble down floor. Number 3 breaks out to meet pass. He may pivot and shoot, pass to No. 1 or No. 2 breaking down, or pass back to No. 4. When No. 4 dribbles down floor, Nos. 3, 2 and 1 may adjust themselves to receive pass. If original pass is made from No. 4 to No. 1, No. 1 may dribble and pass to Nos. 2, 3 or 4.

do not play their opponents, but the ball. All stay in their relative places (as long as the opposition is scattered) and attempt to intercept passes. As soon as the ball is in the air, they play the ball. A team with a blocking offense has little terrors for this defense, as the men, refusing to follow, are rarely blocked. Against a fast break which takes more than one man into a zone, they sometimes find themselves in trouble.

Though predictions are usually futile, I might at least say that conditions in Eastern basketball seem to be "looking up." A greater degree of



uniformity in officiating would help more than anything else in opening up the game as now played. If the blocking continues—and it bids fair to do so—close man-to-man defenses and individual offenses will have to go. The five-man, pick-up system seems to find the greater number of partisans. It requires great team play, and when this is developed, Eastern basketball should compare favorably with that played anywhere in the country.

Improving the Game Through Modern Tactics

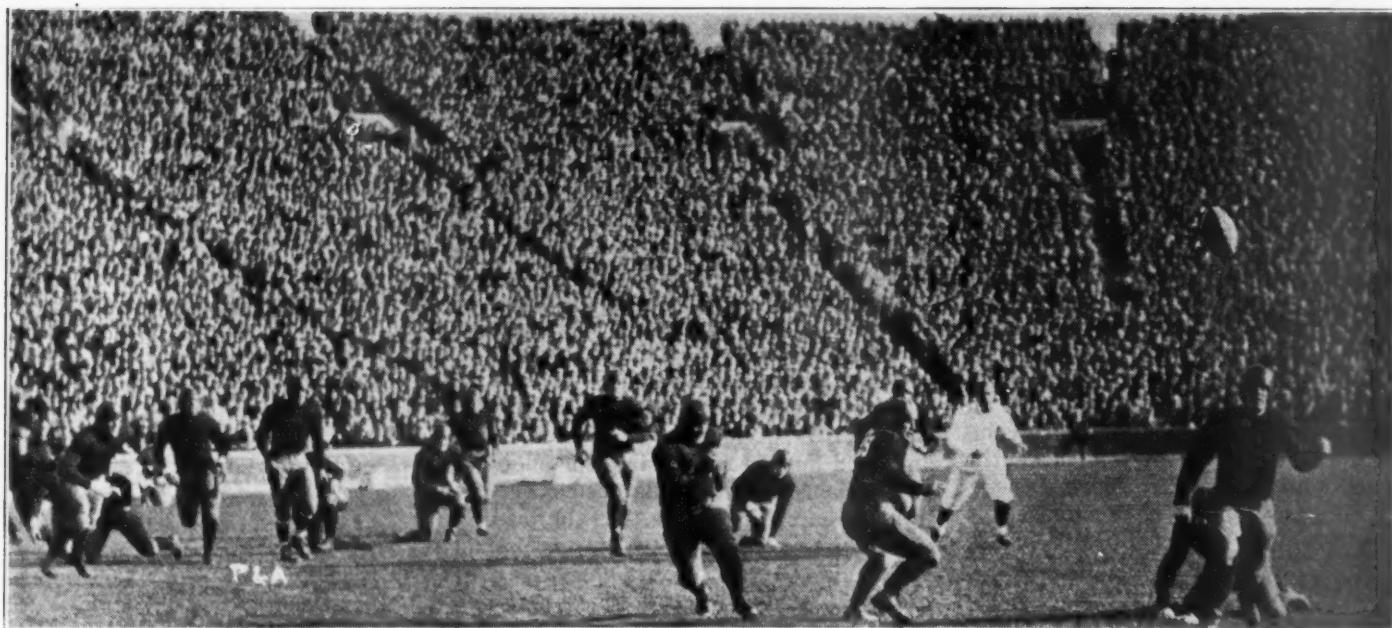
By R. R. Daugherty

Albion College, Albion, Michigan

BASKETBALL continued to increase in popularity during the 1928-29 season. There are many features which contribute to this growing interest. A large number of schools without material enough for football, naturally turn to basketball; also, practically every school is equipped with a basketball floor, and among the colleges and larger high schools, standard size floors with excellent seating facilities serve to add to the number of spectators.

Perhaps the greatest cause of this growing popularity can be traced to the development of the offensive side of basketball. There was a time when the basketball coach called his team together and said, "Boys, there is our basket. The game is to see how many times we can put the ball through there." Without any system of either defense or offense the game became

(Continued on page 18)



The historic Harvard-Michigan game in the Michigan stadium.

The Athletic System at the University of Michigan

Financed by intercollegiate athletics, both intramural and intercollegiate departments are among the finest of their kind

RECOGNIZING the importance of health in any comprehensive educational program, the University of Michigan has devoted to physical education and athletics a deservedly important place in the curriculum.

Always prominent in intercollegiate athletics, the University at the time Fielding H. Yost was appointed Director of Athletics launched a building program that has placed it among the foremost educational institutions in the matter of facilities offered its students in both intercollegiate and intramural athletics.

The great Stadium, the Yost Field House, the Intramural Sports Building, the golf course and the tennis courts, financed for the most part by the intercollegiate contests, are proof of the soundness of the policy inaugurated by Director Yost.

The largest and most imposing of the structures that comprise the Michigan athletic plant is the Stadium, officially dedicated in 1927 at the Ohio State-Michigan game before a crowd of 87,000 spectators. Built in the form of a huge oval bowl, the Stadium was sunk into the earth until the highest of the seventy rows of seats is approximately at street level.

In constructing the Stadium, Michigan did not ask her alumni and friends for gifts, but offered them an opportunity to make a sound investment in the form of interest bearing, tax exempt bonds, and from these obtained the funds necessary to finance the stadium. The bonds are being redeemed through the profits from intercollegiate contests.

Indoor headquarters of intercollegiate athletics is the Yost Field House, an entirely new type of building designed as a great indoor playground. Here are located the indoor track, the baseball winter practice field, and the basketball court.

The Yost Field House is entered by means of long corridors lined on either side by attractive glass trophy cases in which are displayed the emblems of Wolverine victories. One of these cases is devoted to the football team of 1901, Yost's first Michigan squad. Each of the eleven balls represents a gridiron victory. The smallest score is that of the game with Ohio State, 21 to 0, while the total for the eleven games is 550 to 0.

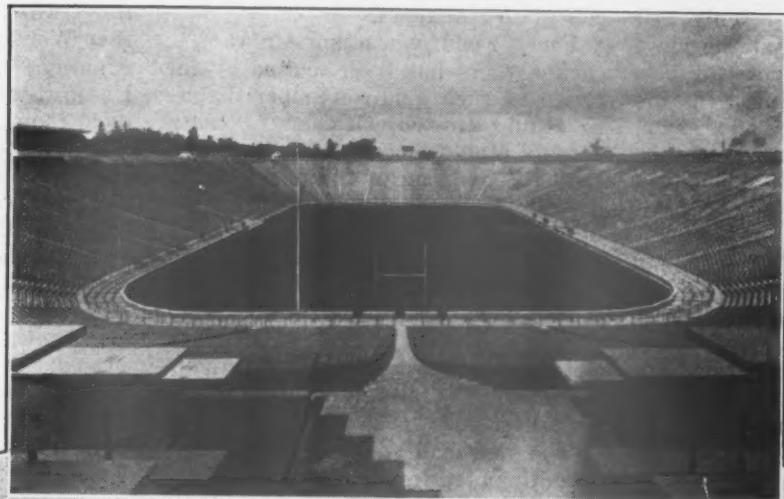
The victory trophies in the other cases seem to have no geographical limitation. Minneapolis and New Orleans are represented. A baseball

won from Yale in 1892 reposes peacefully not far from a football won in the first Tournament of Roses game at Pasadena, California, in 1902. The oldest trophy is a baseball captured from Jackson in 1866 by the rather unusual score of 61 to 41. Other mementoes with notable scores are two footballs, one captured from the University of Buffalo in 1901 by a score of 128 to 0 and the other won from the University of Virginia in 1914, 130 to 0.

All of these trophies, so rich in memories of a gloriously victorious past, create an atmosphere that stimulates the present generation of athletes to supreme efforts to surpass the heroes of former years. If atmosphere can create winning teams, Michigan should have no fear of losing her place in the athletic sun.

The center of the intramural program for men is the Sports Building, most recent addition to the athletic plant. With the construction of the Yost Field House, Waterman Gymnasium was given over to the Intramural Department, but the growth in popularity of the idea of athletics for all necessitated the construction of a still larger building, and in August, 1928, ground was broken for the new Sports Building. This structure,

(Right). The Michigan Stadium.



(Below). The Press Box of the Michigan Stadium.

(Below). Main entrance to the Stadium.



(Below). Interior of the Yost Field House the night of a basketball game.



(Left). Main entrance to Intramural Sports Building.

(Below). An exterior view of the Yost Field House.



which is 420 feet long, is only 110 feet wide. It was felt that the long, narrow building would allow for better lighting and ventilating. In this building are lockers for 2,500 men, although the number of these may be increased to accommodate 4,000 men as occasion demands.

In the main gymnasium of this building, which is 252 feet long and 107 feet wide, are tennis and basketball courts, thirteen squash courts, a wrestling room and a swimming pool seventy-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. Besides these the Sports Building contains an auxiliary gymnasium mainly for the use of the faculty members.

The sports program made possible by the new building includes swimming, basketball, boxing, wrestling, fencing, handball, squash, indoor baseball, volley ball, indoor golf, water polo and tennis. The swimming pool is the only part of the building which will be used for intercollegiate competition. With the new Sports Building in operation, the old Waterman Gymnasium is now being used principally for required courses in physical education.

The location of Waterman Gymnasium for men is ideal for its present use, as it is on the campus proper, where it may be quickly reached by students between classes. This gymnasium is equipped with running track, boxing, wrestling, fencing and tumbling facilities, and a separate handball section. In addition, there are squash courts, private showers and lockers for the faculty men.

Michigan's Intramural Athletic Department was first organized in 1913 under the direction of Floyd Rowe, a former Michigan athlete. Temporarily suspended in 1917 because of the War, the Department was reorganized in 1919 by Elmer D. Mitchell, a Michigan alumnus and at that time a member of the varsity coaching staff. In the first year of the reorganized department, 3,054 students participated in the thirteen activities offered. A steady growth has resulted each year since then. In the scholastic year 1925-26, 11,598 students competed in the twenty-four forms of athletic competition sponsored by the department.

On Ferry Field, besides the Intramural Sports Building and the Yost Field House, already mentioned, is the Athletic Administration Building, a two story brick structure which houses the offices of the director and the coaches. On the second floor is an auditorium used for meetings of students of the four-year course in physical education, as well as auxiliary intramural offices and offices for inter-

collegiate managers.

Ferry Field, whose smooth turf in earlier years has been scuffed by the cleats of such gridiron imperishables as Willie Heston, Germany Schultz, Johnny Maulbetsch and Harry Kipke, with the building of the new stadium passed out of the picture as the scene of colorful intercollegiate football spectacles. But the memorable old field is still used for practice by football squads. Intercollegiate baseball games and track meets are still held here, and here also are the tennis courts for Varsity and general student use.

The baseball diamond in Ferry Field is noted for its playing turf and perfect drainage. Its grandstands are capable of seating more than 18,000 spectators. Varsity practice, held in Yost Field House during the winter, is transferred outdoors with the coming of spring. The drainage of the diamond is so nearly perfect that it is ready for use long before most of the other playing fields of the same degree of latitude.

The clay or concrete tennis courts, seventy-five in number, extend in a long double row between the baseball diamond and the stadium. On the south side of Ferry Field is a great forty acre stretch of land devoted to intramural activities.

Preliminary plans have been completed and all land purchased for an 18-hole golf course. This is in addition to a golf putting area already in use, and will be for Michigan students exclusively. When completed it will be one of the finest student golf courses in America.

Michigan's intercollegiate hockey team has its headquarters in a concrete building housing an artificial ice rink. This is open to students and faculty members for recreational purposes during the afternoons and evenings. A recently completed artificial ice plant furnishes ice during six months of the year and provides perfect skating, no matter what the thermometer, on a rink 208 feet long and 80 feet wide. The plant has materially raised the status of hockey at Michigan as an intercollegiate sport, as it makes possible a much longer playing season. The building provides seating accommodations for 2,000 spectators.

The University of Michigan is at the present time one of the few educational institutions that provides for its students and hockey teams artificial ice skating facilities, and is one of the three Western Conference universities maintaining a hockey team.

The Michigan Union Building should be included in any description of the Michigan athletic department,

for it was in the pool of this building that Wolverine swimmers first began winning Conference meets. The Union Building also contains a billiard room, bowling alleys, dance hall, library, lounge, student offices and rooms for returning alumni.

The accomplishment of Director Yost's building program required enormous sums of money. And yet the very character of the buildings precluded the possibility of raising this money through state taxes or appropriations. Director Yost's plan called for the erection first of the Yost Field House and the Football Stadium, both of which had earning power. Then, from the profits made by these, he proposed to provide facilities for the intramural department. Although the wisdom of Director Yost's scheme was questioned at the time, the sight of the Intramural Sports Building, the tennis courts, the golf course and other intramural facilities brought about as a result of this general scheme now convinces the critics that the plan was most logical, sane and financially sound.

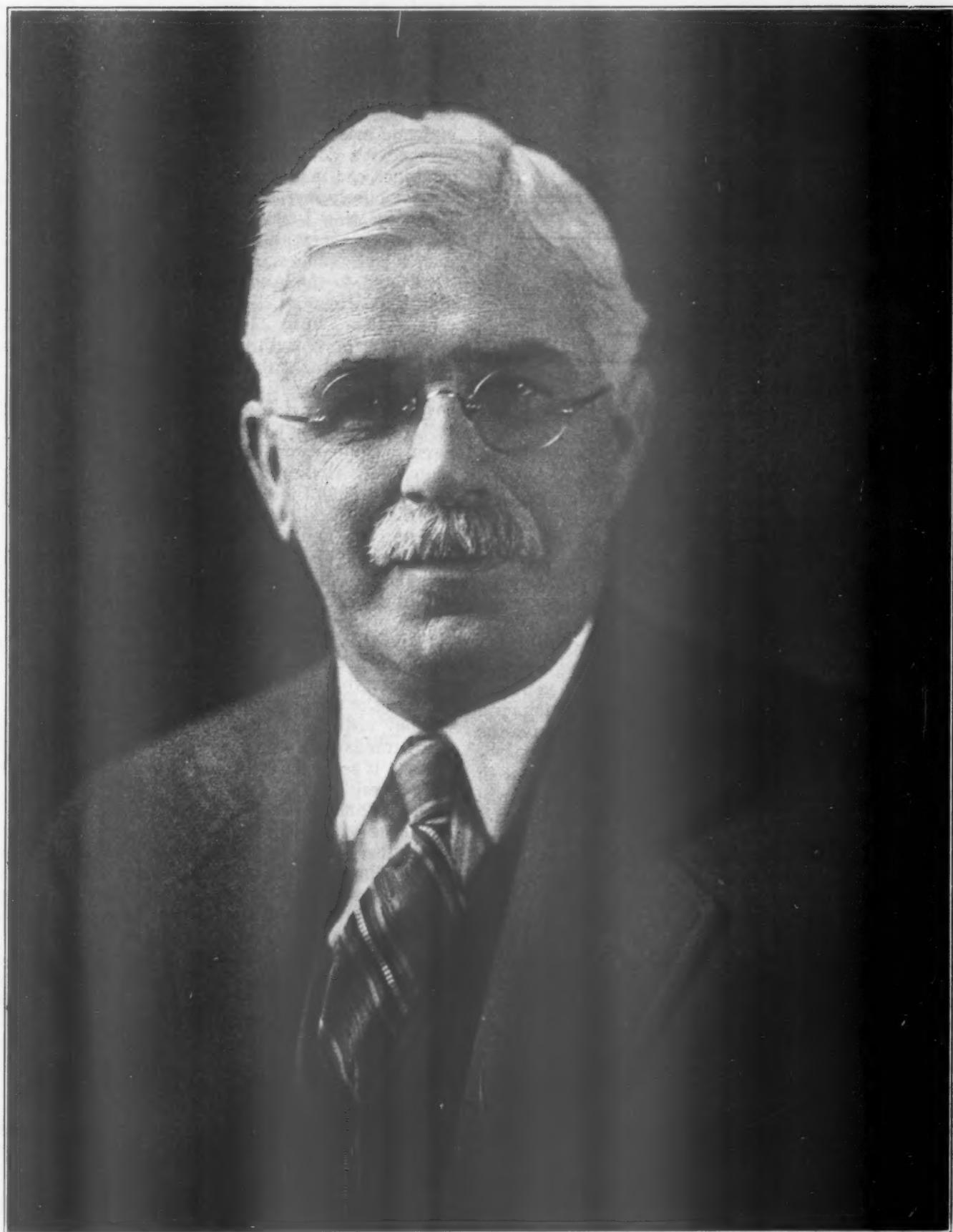
Although Michigan athletic teams competed prior to 1890, that year is generally considered as marking the beginning of organized athletic competition. Three years later the Regents authorized the purchase of the land which constitutes the present south ten acres of Ferry Field, and in the next year made an appropriation for putting the field in shape. In 1902, the athletic field was considerably enlarged by a gift from D. M. Ferry, whose name was given to the entire field. Additional land has been acquired from time to time until now, 280 acres are devoted to the Michigan athletic program.

Since May, 1926, both the Athletic Association and the Intramural Department have been under the jurisdiction of the Board in Control of Athletics. Fielding H. Yost is the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, Elmer D. Mitchell is Director of Intramural Athletics and Dr. Margaret Bell is Director of Women's Physical Education.

Women as well as men are receiving the benefit of physical education and athletics at Michigan. On the southwest corner of Palmer Field, the women's athletic play field, is the Women's Athletic Building, one of the newer athletic facilities for women.

This building contains locker and shower rooms, equipment rooms, an archery range, bowling alleys, golf driving range and a lounge that may be used for dancing. The entrance to the building leads between two columns into a vestibule, to the left of

(Continued on page 30)



Frederick W. Marbel

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

Football Hysteria

IN view of the fact that a national magazine this fall carried an article by a writer who suggested that the Middle West and the Far West were still in the "Rah Rah" stage so far as football is concerned, it is interesting to note the impressions of an Eastern sports writer who is on the staff of the Boston Post. This writer is Bill Cunningham, a Dartmouth alumnus and former All-American football player, who covered the Harvard-Michigan game at Ann Arbor for his paper. Following are his impressions of the Middle West:

"I'm not finding fault, you understand, and I'm not going to go into further details, but I want to leave this thought with you, or call it a slogan, if you prefer. They say there's a lot in mental suggestion, and I'm trusting that this will help. I intend to have the motto painted and tacked under this splendid specimen, but in the meantime you can merely keep it in mind. The slogan will be, and I trust you all will heed it, 'KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS AND DO THE BEST YOU CAN.'

"To a near-sighted scribe who has done all his autumnal moseying around such monastic and sizeless spots as Princeton, Dartmouth, the Harkness Quadrangle, Harvard Yard and kindred Eastern scenes, of calm, quiet and quixotism, a school of the size, the life, the color and the general get-up-and-go of the University of Michigan—and, one presumes, its Conference sisters—comes as a saucer-eyed surprise."

"The temptation back here is to regard anything located West of the Alleghenies as slightly underdone, to conclude that the college 'men' of that region shave their necks naked in back, still smoke curve stemmed pipes and go in for bow ties and tan box-toed shoes, that the co-eds of those State institutions are a lot of dizzy rolled-sock flaps who plunk ukuleles and sip bathroom gin, make goo-goo eyes at the profs and hunt husbands as a main course, filling in what spare time is left from dancing, hitch-hiking and extolling Rudy Vallee with a little light geometry, theme writing and a course in modern novels."

"Well, it ain't so, Mr. Ripley, the college comic magazines and such funny movies as 'Sweetie' to the contrary notwithstanding."

"They're as smart (in the Vanity Fair sense of the word) and as serious and as impressive in that town of Ann Arbor as any kindred spot in this region, and for sheer beauty and massive architectural awe, I can't think offhand of an Eastern college town that can shade them with the possible exception of Cornell or Hanover for topographical charm and Yale for majestic masonry."

"And it's doubtful if all the Eastern institutions combined can match a half dozen buildings Michigan has for purely recreational purposes. The Yost Field House, seating 10,000 spectators for basketball, and containing everything from indoor sprint lanes to indoor golf ranges, is one. The Sports Building, 'Dedicated to the Average Student, Where by Regular Play, He May Rise Above the Average,' is another. It is 420 by 110, has a gym floor 252 by 107 and cares for everything that can possibly be staged under a roof, including all water events."

"The Michigan Rink is a third, a fine heated and covered rink providing artificial ice, 80 feet by 208.

"The Michigan Union, a sort of one-college University Club, complete with everything from bedrooms to swimming pool right on the campus, is another. Then there's the Women's League building and the Hill Auditorium and the Barbour gymnasium for women and the administration building and maybe three or four others that this scribe failed to see. Many a famous Eastern school hasn't this many buildings all told, and yet these are only recreational extras in that huge Western plant."

"And they are all used to capacity by as fine and as modern an undergraduate family as you'll find wherever you look."

"Perhaps judging this general community from a 48-hour visit made over the week-end of a big football game is not in all respects an accurate appraisal, and yet it seemed to this one visitor, at any rate, that its general reaction to the visit of Harvard was interesting and indicative in the extreme."

"Those of us who tagged along with the Harvard eleven were more or less prepared to observe some outstanding demonstration. Some of us recalled a similar junket made by Yale earlier in the season to another State institution down in dear old Georgia. Upon that occasion there was horn music and blue bunting and ringing speeches of welcome. The home paper got out a special edition tracing the history of the town, the growth of the university and all kindred matters. It contained exhortations to 'Have Faith in Georgia' and went on to tell how many peaches were raised, how many pigs were reared and what the probable price of cotton would be."

"And there was a general craning of necks to see the famous Yale football players. The various Ladies' Aid societies and other secular sandwich concocters threw up tents on lawns, and took over vacant stores down town to help feed barbecued pork to the crowd. You never saw such a general whoop-de-doo, but this was a famous 'Big Three' football team making its first splurge into an alien clime, and it was an occasion worthy of fine words and flowery greetings."

"And most of us expected something of the same out in Michigan. For here was the equally famous Harvard team making its first visit in all history to

the Middle West. Never but once before had it traversed the Alleghenies and that was almost ten years ago when it went through to California.

"And we all got up bright and early to see the ringing reception.

"And there simply wasn't any!

"A couple of sleepy porters and a very bored looking trainmaster were the sole reception committee. A bus company had backed up three or four of its vehicles and the Harvard team and we trailers got aboard. We rolled up a street that looked like any other street, filled with people who were minding their own business and who didn't even bother to look, made this Union place and were herded into a back room, where breakfast was already laid.

"The door was open. No police guard was posted. The young men of Michigan were hurrying in and out to breakfast or to classes or to both. There was no massing about the portals, no stretching of necks. Some of them glanced casually in as they passed the door, but nobody even so much as dragged his heel.

"Breakfast completed, the Harvard players strolled through the lobby and entered the busses for the short trip down the street to the Stadium. There was no clot of the curious to see them embark. Students of both sexes, with their books under their arms, streamed by on their ways to somewhere. But they kept right on streaming, and the only unusual remark that was made by anybody was the somewhat quizzical comment passed by the fellow in charge of the lunchroom where the Harvard boys had just broken toast.

"He remarked that it was the only time he could remember feeding a visiting football team that didn't carry off half his silverware and salt shakers for souvenirs. He seemed to regard that a very high compliment.

"Harvard took its morning workout and then kept right on going to a country club, forty miles distant.

"And that ended that.

"We scribes wandered back up the street to the Union and sat in the window for lack of anything better to do. The usual university life flowed calmly and undisturbed in all directions. There were no garish signs 'Beat Harvard' on the passing automobiles. There was no sign of excitement in any direction. It was just another Friday afternoon.

"And we suddenly realized that the answer to it all was that this was merely another football game. Harvard or Whoozis made little difference, and nobody was worked up into any sort of lather over the situation. At least, if he was, there was no public evidence.

"When we fared forth to look at the town, however, we did note some signs that a football game was to be played. The fraternity houses had decorated themselves with big 'H's' and 'M's,' colored lights, sprays of bunting and cardboard football players and goal posts. But one was given to understand that this merely was a compliment to the Eastern team rather than a sudden rush of awe to the head. These organizations do this for all their big home games, it was explained, and they were merely ac-

cording Harvard the compliment of equal rank for the moment.

"And that seemed to be the attitude right down to, through and after the battle. The Michigan team didn't even give Harvard a cheer after the game—maybe they don't do that out there. There was no snake dance, and the band marched right off the field.

"It was not a historical occasion, save to the scribes in the press stand; there was no rush to get that Roy Hudson up on shoulders and parade him around the field as the first Michigan player in five battles and forty-eight years to ever puncture a Harvard goal line.

"It was just another football game apparently and from Michigan's standpoint, not a very good one it seemed. It was all very strange and very perplexing and yet all extremely sensible in an era when things are badly overdone, and upon an occasion that could well have been turned into an orgy of extravagant and hysterical celebration."

Officials and Officiating

OUR progress in athletics and especially our success in manifesting qualities of sportsmanship may be quite accurately measured by our attitude toward the officials. Where sports are poorly organized and where those who play and those who administer the games have not learned to appreciate the true meaning of sport, the officials are generally blamed and oftentimes abused by those who are disappointed in the outcome of the contest. The officials judge the institutions that support football teams and frequently refuse to work in games where the attitude of the spectators, coaches and players toward them is hostile and unfair.

The smart coach soon learns that in the course of the year the officials have to make many decisions on plays that are close to the border line. By the law of averages a coach will, over a period of time, receive the breaks in these close decisions just about as many times as the decision will be given against his team. An astute manager of a big league ball club, it is said, one year kept a record of all of the close decisions made in games in which his team played. If he thought the decision was against him he entered a score on one side of the book, and if, on the other hand, he felt that he was lucky in getting a decision that he doubted whether he should have been given, he entered a score in another part of his book. By the end of the season he found that these scores were so nearly even that he decided he did not need to worry about the umpiring.

The coach who watches his team play and forgets the officials during the game will be of infinitely more help to his team between halves in the matter of helping them correct their mistakes than the coach who watches the officials and neglects to study the playing of his men.

Further, if a coach feels that an official made a serious mistake in his game it benefits him not at all to berate the official between halves or at the end of the game. Such a coach knows that the official can not and will not change his decision, and he hurts himself more than he does the official if he loses his temper and complains about the officiating.

Championship High School Basketball

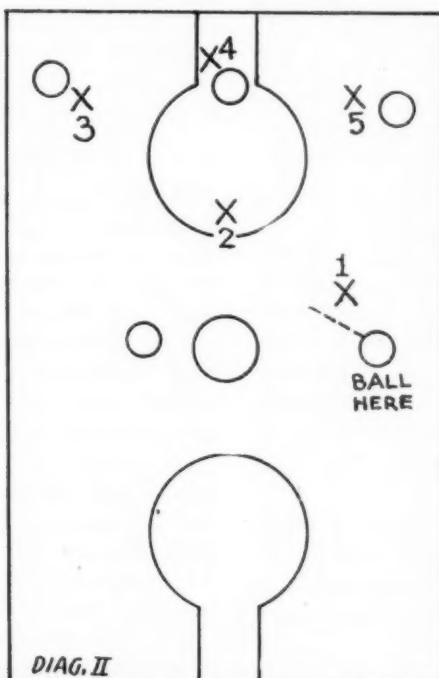
NO wonder basketball is gaining great headway and is fast becoming a favorite sport of the American public! When played right it is a beautiful game—fast, aggressive and full of thrills, and at no time in a closely matched game can the spectators sit back relaxed. In football, the climax comes when a back or end crashes over for a touchdown. In basketball there is one climax after another as the ball sails toward the hoop with first this team and then that team ahead. Then, too, it is a game played on the inside where the fans can be comfortable in rain, cold or unfavorable weather.

High school basketball is making rapid advancement in the South as shown during the National Interscholastic Tournaments sponsored by the University of Chicago. Each year the Southern teams are improving, and this is due, I think, to more efficient, and better trained high school coaches. These Southern coaches compare favorably with the Northern and Eastern coaches. Soon the game will be uniformly played throughout the South and the fans will learn the finer and more technical points of the game. This will certainly help the cause.

A great many of our best coaches believe that "a good offense is the best defense." This is true, but again I believe that a good defense with a fair offense will win more games. High school coaches are prone to spend too much valuable time on off-

By James Kitts
Coach, Athens High School, Athens,
Texas

THE Athens High School team coached by James Kitts won the Eleventh Annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament at the University of Chicago, 1929. In this article, Coach Kitts discusses the style of play used by this championship team.



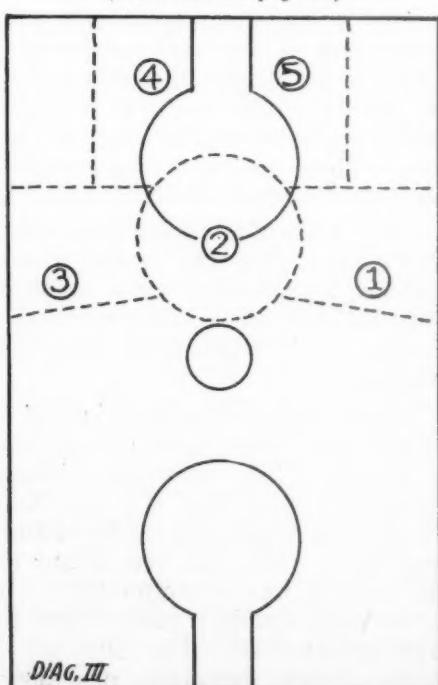
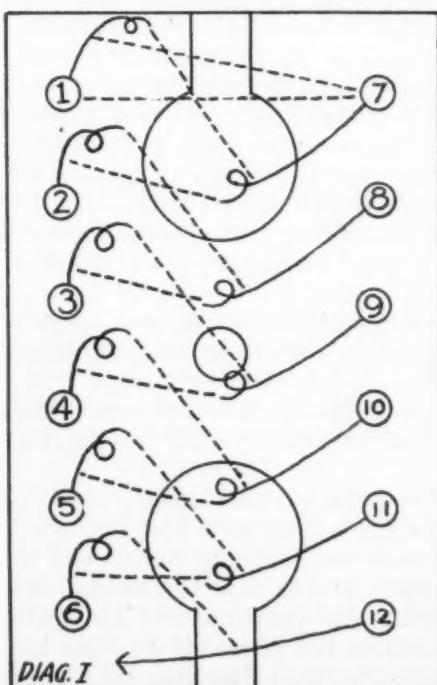
fensive drill and signal practice only, and to let the defensive phase of the game go without much actual work. I am going to discuss briefly some phases of offense and explain our defense which caused much comment throughout the Middle West following last year's National Meet.

The greatest part of offensive work is not a flashy signal play, but it is a careful passing and fast breaking style that keeps control of the ball until the players get a close shot at the basket. Our team used no set plays from the tip-off last year, though it averaged six feet, two inches in height. The team that makes bad passes, continually throwing it from offense to defense with no time to get the defense set, is a sure loser. I favor a good, careful passing team with a five-man offense. It is a great thing for a coach to have five men on the floor, each with a good "eye" for the basket, each man sure of himself and each mentally alive to break on the defense. Where

one guard takes a shot at the basket, he follows up his shot hard, and a forward drops out into the last line or where he can break fast on the defense. This type of offense is hard for a team to stop, especially if it plays a man-for-man defense, for it leaves none of the defensive men in position to break fast once they gain the ball. With a tall six foot team we use a high short pass. If the men are not so tall and very fast it would be better to use a short pass, pivot and block game with plenty of floor passes. I try to coach my teams never to take a long shot, outside the fifteen foot line, unless they have plenty of time to aim at the hoop. Some boys have keener eyes than others and these boys may be allowed to shoot more often from a distance.

A team should take about thirty minutes work a day on following up shots at their own goal and trying to retrieve the ball off their opponents' back board. Instill into the men the idea of fighting hard for a loose ball. We use this simple drill for the work. We line our forwards and centers in three lines, fifteen feet out from the hoop. The front man in one line shoots and follows his shot, while the front men in the other lines follow up hard. We put two guards close to the basket to pull the shots off the backboard. This gets our offensive men in the habit of making follow-up shots, following the ball as it rebounds, and, too, it teaches our guards to fight for the ball off their oppo-

(Continued on page 26)

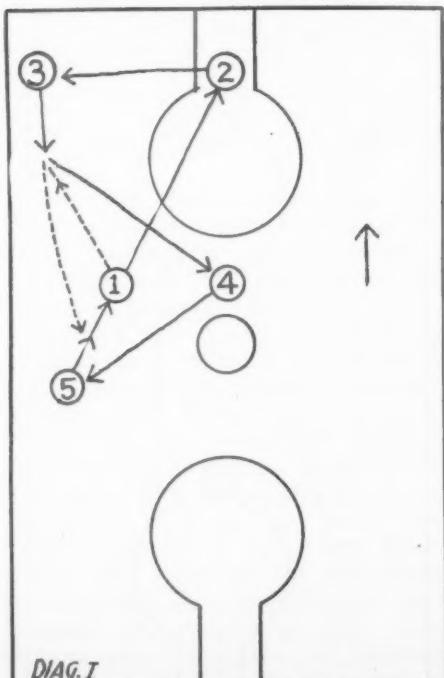


The Figure Eight Offensive

THE 1929 University of Pittsburgh freshmen basketball team went undefeated through a schedule of eighteen games. They used a system designated by us as the figure 8 offensive. It was designed to keep the men and the ball moving continuously. While the men were learning to fake and cut, they were also learning to handle the ball. Besides considering the offensive side, the system tended to have the men in good defensive positions.

In Diagram I, the solid lines represent the course traveled by the players. The numbers represent, in order, the positions assumed by the players. The dotted lines represent the passage of the ball in the preliminary workouts. Number 1 has the ball in the position so labeled; No. 2 is beneath the basket. Number 3 is in the corner, on the same side of the floor as the ball, at the offensive end of the floor.

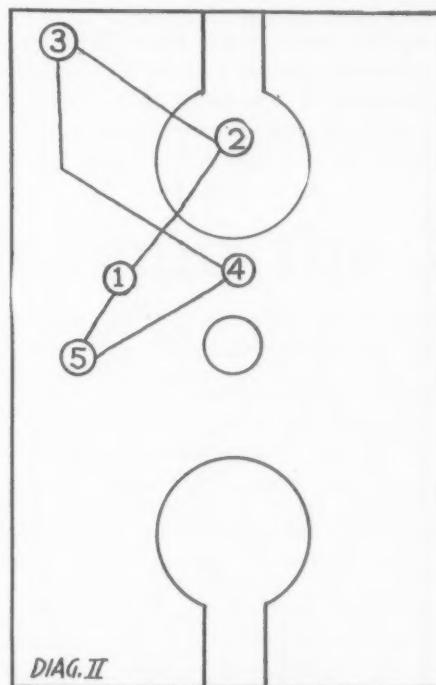
Number 1 fakes a pass to No. 2 beneath the basket. As No. 1 completes the fake without passing to No. 2, No. 3 cuts parallel with the side line towards the ball. Number 1 passes to No. 3 at the point approximating the intersection of the foul and side lines. After passing to No. 3, No. 1 cuts toward the basket and No. 2. Simultaneously with the pass from No. 1 to No. 3, No. 2 goes to the corner, labeled No. 3 position. As No. 3 receives the pass he fakes to return the ball to No. 1 cutting towards the basket. The failure of No. 3 to pass to No. 1 cutting is the signal for No.



By Dr. H. C. Carlson
University of Pittsburgh

5 to move toward the position originally held by No. 1. Number 3, completing his fake to No. 1, then passes to No. 5. Number 3 going to the No. 4 position, passes in front of No. 5. The original No. 4 runs to the No. 5 position as No. 3 passes to No. 5 at the point indicated by the dotted line. This moves every man up one position on the two passes.

Number 5 is now holding the ball in the position originally held by No. 1. Number 1 has moved up to No. 2 position beneath the basket. Number 2 has moved over into the corner.



Number 3 after passing to No. 5 has moved over to the position originally held by No. 4. Number 4 has moved over to the original No. 5 position.

Number 5 may now fake a pass towards the basket. After the fake he passes to the side line and cuts for the basket, causing another shift of positions. The fake pass is the signal for the next receiver to move into position for his pass. This practice may be inaugurated the first day. Five men may be assigned to each quadrant of the floor. Each group may practice simultaneously and twenty players may thereby be kept in efficient activity.

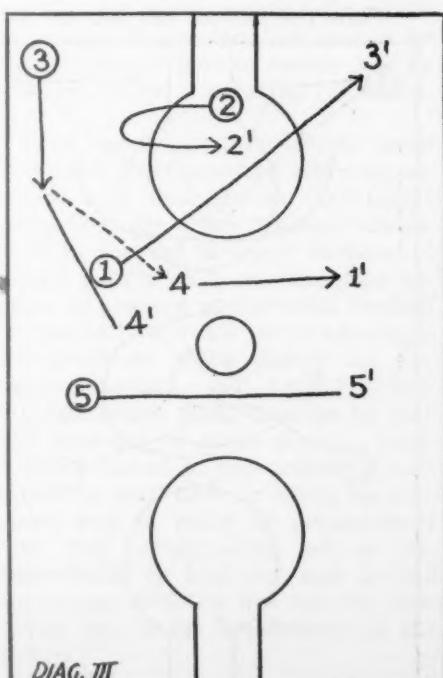
After the players have learned the various positions and cuts, there must be practice to perfect the possibilities that may arise. The system must be broken up into its integral parts.

An outline of the different possibilities presents material for daily practice. As the players practice through the outline they acquire the habit of going through their system properly. This daily practice is bound to improve the technique of every man.

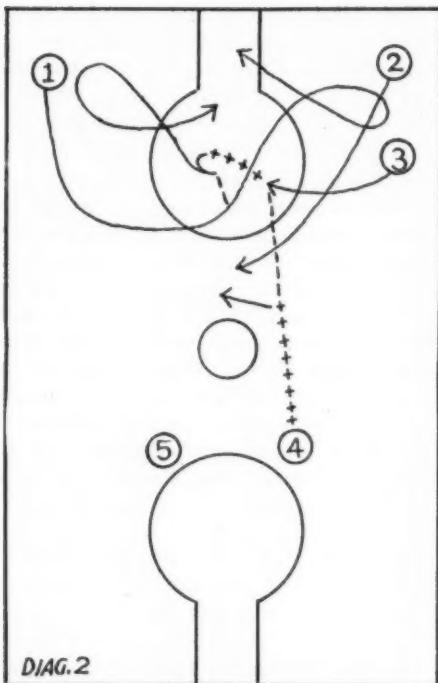
The possibility of No. 1 passing to No. 2 beneath the basket presents the first point in the outline. The second possibility is the return pass from No. 3 to No. 2, for No. 2 to dribble into the basket for a shot. The third possibility is for No. 3 to fake a return pass to No. 1 but pivot to the outside and dribble into the basket for a shot. The fourth possibility presents No. 2 being stopped in his dribble toward the basket. Number 2 being stopped, pivots and passes to No. 3 coming behind. Number 2 standing still may be the cause of No. 3 losing his defensive man, as No. 3 goes close to No. 2 to receive the pass and presents the possibility of the defensive man charging into No. 2.

It would be well at this time to anticipate the difficulty of consistently getting a pass through from No. 1 to No. 2 beneath the basket. Hence the No. 2 position may be moved to the foul line as shown in Diagram II. This presents the well known pivot play, with the pivot man at the foul line. As we are developing our practice outline, we would come to the fifth possibility, since the first four are developed in the preceding paragraph. Number 1 passes to No. 2

(Continued on page 20)



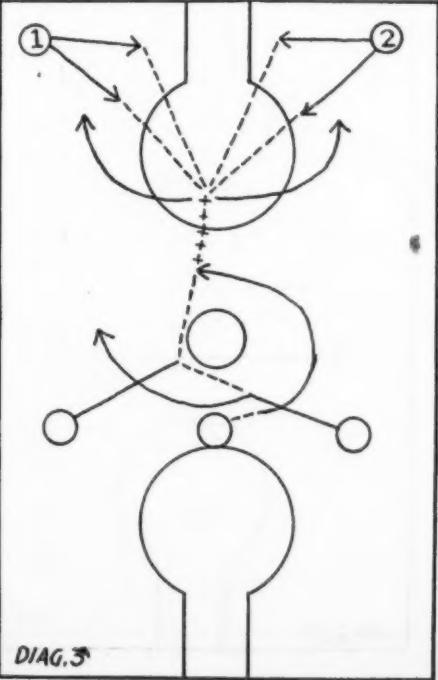
Modern Types of Offensive and Defensive Basketball



DIAG. 2

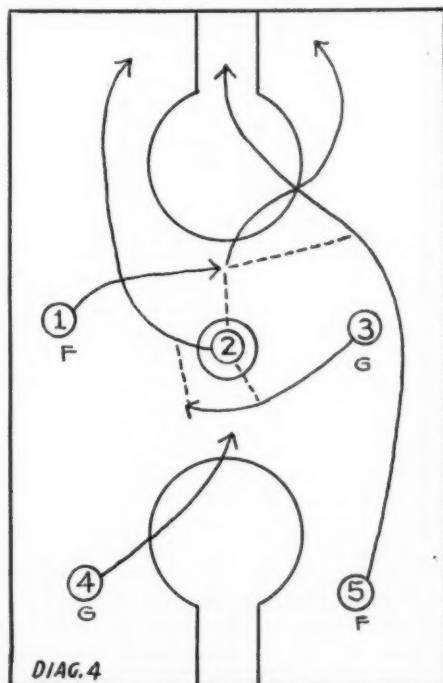
(Continued from page 9)
rough, and cleverness was wasted. This has been entirely done away with, and cleverly devised formations are being taught for advancing the ball. These formations depend upon careful timing of passes, handling of the ball, dribbling, the use of stops and turns, combined with feints and legal blocks, to advance the ball toward the basket and free a man for a shot. All of this tends to place a premium upon cleverness among the players and to keep the spectators on edge.

While the offense has become more



DIAG. 3

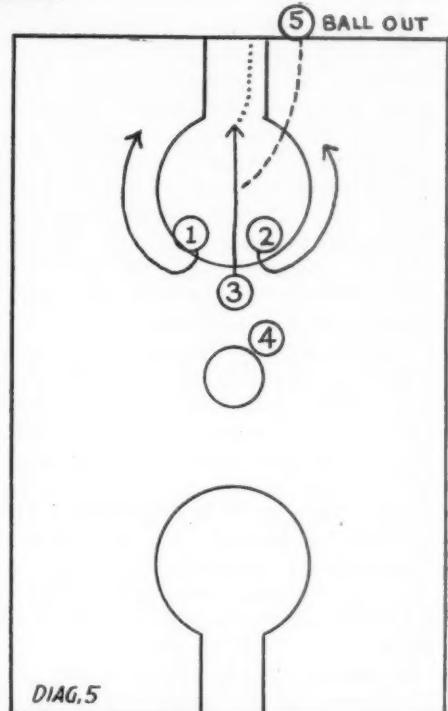
intricate and harder to stop, the defense has also been improving. The old order of playing the man instead of the ball is passing, and many defenses are used, chief among these being the five player man-to-man and the five-man zone. Probably these two are the most commonly used, although the writer's team met only one zone defense team last season, the majority of teams playing a five-man, three-two line defense, the guards and center taking the first three men through and the two forwards advancing to meet the dribbler. In case the fifth man went through, the nearest man took him. Some teams used an absolute man-for-man defense and picked their man up any place on the floor. This proved effective against a team that had been allowed to set their play down the



Tip-Off Play. Number 3 was a large fast guard. The writer saw his play work many times when the other center controlled the ball.

floor or play the ball in from out-of-bounds. Diagrams 6 and 7 show two types of defense used.

Very few teams used a fast break after securing the ball either from scrimmage or off the bank board. The majority held the ball back, allowing their three offensive men to set themselves in the defense; the guards then brought the ball down the floor to the front line of the defense, and at the proper time the three men would break out to the ball, where fast passing, clever use of stops and turns and legal blocking were used to free a man

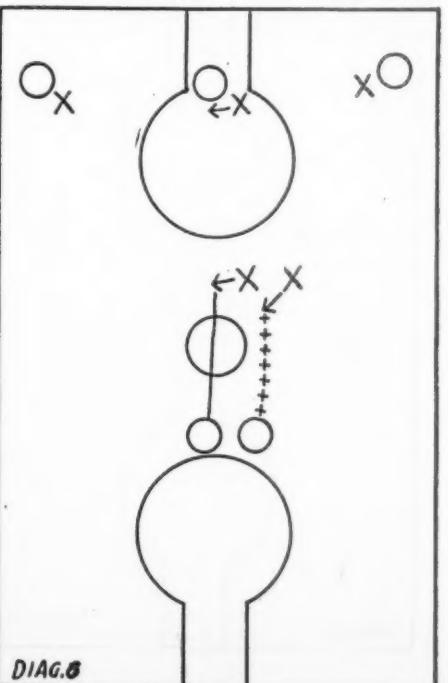


DIAG. 5

Out-of-Bounds Play. Numbers 1 and 2 sometimes pivoted out around with No. 3 coming in high for a high float pass from man out of bounds. Again, 1 and 2 would simply turn their backs and stand flat as 3 came through.

for a shot. Criss-crossing predominated in this style of play.

Diagram 1 shows a common set and one that was used by one of the best teams in this section last season. Number 5 would secure the ball and advance to the front line by dribbling. On meeting an opponent, he would pivot and back pass to the other guard who was trailing. This block would

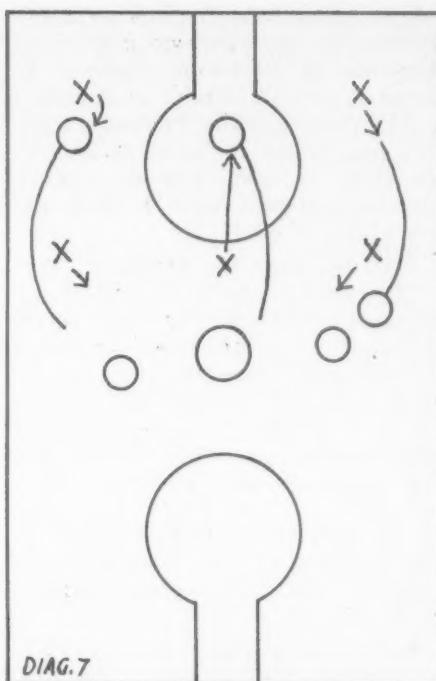


DIAG. 6

free the other guard, who would immediately pass to a forward breaking out. Number 3 would move over to take his place, while the other forward would break toward the ball. These three men would then weave in and out to the basket, the guard watching for a chance to break in. Considerable blocking was done, and this play proved very hard to stop.

Diagram 2 shows another set that was effective. Again the guard would bring the ball up by dribbling, watching for the forward on the side. The two were stationed to break out immediately on passing the ball in, and bounce passes were used almost exclusively; the other forward would break toward the ball and again a three-man weave would start.

Diagram 3 proved a winner for one of the strongest teams the writer saw. Only two men penetrated the defensive set; the other three passed the ball back and forth in front of the defense, trying to get a man back of the front line. If this was executed the ball was passed in to him and he pivoted, passing to either of the two breaking out or into the



basket.

These three plays or sets were used in practically every game. There might have been a slight variation on

the placing of men, but all were based on the same fundamental system of play.

Out-of-bounds plays were used and the writer has diagrammed one that was used very effectively, and, since it worked for two baskets, won an important game, 31 to 30. Practically all out-of-bounds plays were executed on the theory of blocking off for the man out of bounds.

Diagram 5 shows the set, with ball out under the basket. Numbers 1 and 2 stationed themselves side by side at the foul circle; 3, who was a tall man, placed himself a yard or two back of them. The ball was floated in high, and 3, coming in fast, secured two baskets. Numbers 1 and 2 would vary their actions, sometimes pivoting out away and then again simply turning their backs and standing flat-footed.

While tip-off plays were not common, the writer saw the one diagrammed work consistently, even though the center could not control the ball. Diagram 4 shows the progress of the ball and the paths of the men.

Athletics and the Editors

WHATEVER Bulletin 23, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching may mean to college athletics, it has been a boon to the hard worked editorial writer who has difficulty in finding something to get excited over.

"It is safe to say," according to the Brooklyn, New York, *Citizen*, "that no report in the history of education has ever shaken the authorities of American universities and colleges to as great a degree." Whether or not this is true, it is certain that no report in the history of education has been given greater and more sensational publicity by the press of the country.

It is interesting to note the different attitudes taken by editors in the various sections of the country.

"No doubt by this time," states the Boulder, Colorado, *Silver and Gold*, in terming the report a bombshell, "a good many columns of type have passed through the presses regarding Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation on 'American College Athletics.' Newspapers greeted the publication as a bombshell and in one way it was no doubt just that. The bulletin mentioned by name those schools that recruited and subsidized athletes; that the essential facts concerning the recruiting and subsidizing were news, we are inclined

to doubt. The great good which may come from the publication of the names of the offending schools. With the printing of these names, it becomes much more difficult for the offending schools to pass the buck. The report seems to have substantiated the worst charges that have been made against American inter-collegiate athletics but by openly stating the facts we feel that the bulletin will be a powerful factor in bringing about the elimination of these abuses."

Of a similar opinion is the New York City *Evening World*.

"The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, after an intensive investigation, has submitted a sensational report charging the great majority of American colleges visited with subsidization of athletes and the injection of professionalism. The charge is not general but specific. The colleges and universities are named. The various ways in which the subsidies are granted are set forth. They range all the way from 'scholarships' to the finding of sinecure jobs for students who excel in sport. It is a serious charge that college sports have become commercialized. And yet, despite the vigorous denials of some of the institutions named, it is not a new or sudden

indictment. For some years it has been the common understanding among those who closely follow college sports that this sort of thing has been going on."

The Bryan, Texas, *Eagle* sees "nothing to prevent an individual or an alumni organization loaning a man money for his schooling or against finding part time employment for him. In fact, there is in the world today many a man who would not occupy the position he does or be of his present value to society had he not been aided in securing his education.

"The whole question would seem to resolve itself into the real purpose behind any arrangement that might be made to aid a boy through college. If it is for the primary purpose of aiding him to gain an education because he appears worthy with football or baseball or track as a secondary consideration, there cannot be any valid objection. But to put a boy through school solely because he may add strength to some athletic team, without regard to any scholastic ambition he may have or effort he may make, and to make an arrangement that will entail little or no responsibility on him, not only is bad for college athletics but for the individual who is the beneficiary—or the victim."

A rather challenging attitude toward the report is taken by the *Durango, Colorado, Herald*. It asks:

"How are we to reconcile the claims of colleges and universities to higher entrance requirements and scholastic ratings with the protests of the super-amateurists that overemphasis of football is undermining our institutions of higher learning from an academic standpoint?"

"The question is what are we going to do about it?" asks the *Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Intelligencer*. "The public demands a winning college team just as they demand a winning professional team. A winning football team will draw thousands, a losing one hundreds. But after all the problem will be solved and honest athletics find a place in the colleges of the country just as soon as the college authorities make up their minds to stand the flings of outrageous fortune for a time until they get their athletic teams of all sorts on a basis of real sport for sport's sake."

The *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, News* also sounds a note of semi-optimism.

"But what the exposure will do is to make a lot of talk and also a lot of thinking on the part of college men and college administrators. It has brought to a sharp focus a question that is troublesome. It is not going to help solve it by citations that competition with other colleges make it necessary.

"The only risk the problem runs is that because it is so widespread, it may be taken for granted and so nothing be done about it. But that risk is slim. Here and there will come forth college administrators or others who will stand against it as some have stood against it. There is reason to believe that on the 'black list' are institutions which at the time of the survey probably belonged there but since have cleaned house. Others probably are doing it. All can if they will."

"There then remains only the alumnus who chooses to send athletes to college and support them. The problem he creates, if it is a problem, is pretty much beyond solution by college administrators."

Not only are the newspapers capitalizing a situation whose appeal seems to be the alleged capitalization of those who should not be capitalized, but mistreated and hitherto unappreciated professors, philosophers, and student athletes (or athletic students) are finding a ready and profitable market for articles relating, however remotely to the situation.

A startling cure for the situation disclosed by the Carnegie Bulletin is suggested by Professor Clarence E. Carson of the University of Alabama in *The Nation*. But Professor Carson's idea is not his own, he admits, but that of Jeff Burrus, former University of Wisconsin football and crew star.

"Burrus," says the professor, "has no objection to the frank industrialization of football, for that seems consonant with the American spirit of today; nor does he object to the practical use of football by universities as a means of impressing their public deeply . . . (But) let the boy who wishes to play gladiator for a few years . . . be paid a fair price for his services. Salaries should be high because of the unusual talent required and the serious hazards involved."

An answer to the professor and to Mr. Burrus is given by the *Norfolk, Nebraska, News*.

"While there may be furtive violations of the high standards that have been laid down for college athletes, the fact that they are furtive and that public indignation flares up at their exposure, shows that we still have high ideals for our college games. Let the ideals down until they trail in the dust and we shall have lost the high respect we now hold for collegiate contests, and to some extent we shall have lowered our opinion of the colleges which the athletes represent. If we would know what a complete surrender to professionalism means, look at the other commercialized sports, pugilism, wrestling, or even baseball, and their scandals.

"This country ought to be able to keep one of its major sports reasonably free from the taint. At least it ought to be willing to fight to maintain that high ideal. To surrender to frank commercialism, to condone a system which would give to the school an advantage measured entirely by its wealth, would soon spell the doom of college football."

The Figure Eight Offensive

(Continued from page 17)

at the foul line and No. 2 pivots and dribbles in for a shot. The sixth possibility is for No. 2 to pivot as if to dribble in, but pass to No. 1 following in his pass. The seventh point in the outline would be a bounce pass from No. 2 to No. 3 cutting to the basket from the side line.

With opposition there is a demand for greater elasticity of offensive

movements. In this particular system the possibilities are doubled by a shift of the offensive to the opposite side of the floor. This necessitates use of the practice outline on both sides of the floor. With mastery of the continuous action and practice outlines on both sides, we are prepared to start on the feature of shifting the offensive from one side to the other. If No. 1 is unable to pass ahead to No. 2 or No. 3, he may pass to and retreat behind No. 5. This is only an interchange of positions and keeps the offensive on the same side. More important is the shift to the opposite side.

The offensive is shifted to the opposite side of the floor by the passage of the ball to No. 4, who thereby becomes No. 1. The ball may be passed to No. 4 by any one of the other four offensive men. Number 1 may be unable to pass ahead or No. 2 and No. 3, having received the first pass and being unable to continue the regular passing, may be forced to pass back to No. 4. With the pass to No. 4, he becomes No. 1. Number 1 becomes No. 3 on the opposite side of the floor. Number 2 comes back to No. 2 position, either beneath the basket or at the foul line. Number 2 becomes No. 4 in place of the original No. 4. Number 5 shifts to the opposite side of the floor but retains No. 5 and his safety position, as shown in Diagram III.

In assuming the new positions there comes all the possibilities practiced in each particular position. This shifting requires painstaking practice just as does the remainder of the system. The ability to shift the attack quickly and gracefully comes only after conscientious work.

For a fast breaking offense after taking the ball from the opponents' bank board, No. 1 may be out from the basket. The ball is thrown out to him and he starts dribbling down his side of the floor. At the same time two of his team mates start cutting for the basket on the opposite side of the floor. The first man may or may not receive a pass beneath the basket. If he does he shoots; if not he continues past the basket to the No. 3 position. The second man may cut beneath the basket or to the foul line in order to become No. 2. This allows the system as first practiced to swing into action. The third man may cut on the opposite side from the ball, but as a rule he will be in the No. 4 position. A pass to this latter man will cause an immediate shift of the offensive to the opposite side of the floor as previously described.



Forbes Field, the home of the Pittsburgh "Pirates," the night before the Duquesne-Geneva game. (Taken in a fog and before the gridiron was marked out.) Undoubtedly the best illumination under which football has ever been played at night for spectators.

FOR ANAEMIC GATE RECEIPTS

HAPPILY, there is one doctor who does not need a license to practice in any state in the country.

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The President of a fourth College wrote, "Our first crowd brought us more at the gate than our entire season last year."

The Coach at a western High School wrote, "We took in more money on this first night game than we did the entire season of 1928. Night foot ball is a salvation for High Schools as well as Colleges in regard to their financial difficulties.

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Northwestern;
Wisconsin;
Minnesota,
etc.;

NIGHT GAMES:
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Cincinnati Univ.;
Col. of William & Mary;
Washington University;
Loyola University;
Fall River Pro. Soccer;
Oklahoma A. & M. Col.;
Arkansas A. & M. Col.;
Univ. of No Dakota;
University of Kentucky;
John Carroll College;
Oklahoma City University;
Havelock High School;
Wellington High School;
Tulsa High School.

And other Colleges, High Schools, etc., too numerous to list, that are practicing evenings, or playing actual games at night for spectators, under Cahill Illuminations.

Basketball Scouting

By R. H. Hager

Supervisor of Physical Education, Tacoma Public Schools, Tacoma, Wash.

SCOUTING in the dim distant past was of no great moment, but it became a dominant note in hotly contested battles the first day that an army equipped with long spears arrived on the battlefield and found their worthy opponents equipped with rifles and cannons. Its popularity has grown ever since.

There are idealists who may maintain that scouting is wrong, and that honest ignorance of the opponents' attack, which results in a slaughter, is highly commendable. It is a question who is benefited by these veiled indefinite tactics. The spectator certainly does not enjoy a lopsided contest. The winner usually gets an undue amount of credit. The loser gets undue criticism because of the fallacy of using a contest of this type as a criterion for judging relative strength.

Scouting in football or basketball is no longer considered unsportsmanlike. It is done in the open with every possible courtesy being shown the visiting scouts. It is not uncommon in college circles to see scouts and the opposing coach dining together before the game. Scouting has been responsible for the rapid growth of science in these two sports.

Football scouting has been carried on quite extensively for a good many years. Basketball scouting, while not carried on so extensively, is increasing rapidly with the growing science of the game. It was interesting to note the following request in a Western Conference publication, relative to basketball. In speaking of schedules it said, "Any changes in the above schedule should be called to the attention of other Conference members, in order to guard against useless trips for those scouting games."

The novice in basketball might ask, "What is the use of scouting in basketball?" This same novice accepts the practice in football as quite necessary; so it is easy to draw an analogy for him, providing, of course, he knows what good scouts do in football. If he thinks that good football scouts get the other team's signals and each play used, in detail, he may feel that basketball scouting is quite unnecessary. If, on the other hand, he realizes that a football coach expects some of the following information from scouts, the analogy is not so difficult.

1. Formation to receive kick-off.

2. Forward pass defense.
3. Dangerous men and their strong tactics.
4. Punt formation.
5. Whether the team has a good punter.
6. Weakest points on the line.
7. Passing threat.
8. Dangerous receivers of forward passes.
9. Unusual offensive formations or tactics.
10. Who goes down on punts, etc., etc.?

On a similar list for basketball scouts would probably be found the following:

1. Is center tall? Will he get tip-off?
2. Does the team play for possession only on center tip-off, or do they try center plays?
3. If center plays are used, look for unusual plays or tip-off formations.
4. What defensive system is used?
5. Is the defensive system always the same, or does the team play one type when behind and another when in the lead?
6. Do they use a stalling game when in the lead?
7. What do they do if the opponents stall?
8. Look for play of a definite nature following a missed foul.
9. Who are the most dangerous offensive players?
10. Who are the poorest guards?
11. Which players seem to change slowly from offensive to defensive play?
12. Does the team use out-of-bound plays?
13. Are set floor plays used?
14. Which players are dangerous dribblers?
15. Are "sleeper" play tactics employed? What player is most involved?
16. Information regarding playing floor, if floor is strange.
17. Work of official, if he is liable to be suggested for your game.
18. Are there any left-handed players?
19. Approximate height of each player.
20. Is there a stationary guard who seldom if ever comes to offensive territory for shots?
21. Who are dangerous long shots?
22. Which players do not take long shots, but are constantly faking long shots and using dribble?
23. Type of offense used:
 - (a) Fast break (unorganized).
 - (b) Fast break (organized).
 - (c) Careful methodical game.
 - (d) Are blocking plays used?
 - (e) Man in the hole, or long pass game.
 - (f) Other type, new or old.
24. Which basket seems to be favorite of home team?
25. Box score of game by quarters.

Scouts must be carefully selected. Just any friend, former player, or fan is not qualified. The mere fact that many athletic coaches and athletes of other sports think that scouting in basketball is not necessary, shows their unfitness for basketball scouting. The assistant coach would be the best man to send, provided the coach cannot personally scout the games.

From a psychological standpoint, it is not advisable to have the team scout games. The American army would not have been strengthened by having had all of the soldiers watch the Germans slaughter the Belgians in several battles. Figuratively, a slaughter is what might happen when early practice games are scouted.

Scouts are not sent out to find whether a team will win or lose to a traditional rival. Make this plain to scouts and instruct them to guard against making cut and dried predictions to players when they return from a game. The scout is to study the strength of a team, diagnose every nook and corner of its offensive attack and defensive play.

When a scout returns, he should take a second string squad and duplicate the opponents' defensive play. In so doing, he should select men who are of the same type of build, as far as possible.

Put speed where speed appears and height where height appears on the opponents' team. If teams are playing a man-for-man defense, they will have some guards who play a very tight "hounding" type of game, others who play loose. There will be guards who tend strictly and unfailingly to their own assignment, others who are constantly trying to help team mates, some wisely and with discretion, some with careless responsibility.

(Continued on page 48)

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The Interest of the State in Physical Education as Exemplified in its Legislation

By Paul E. Belting, Ph.D.

(Continued from December)

NEW YORK requires that districts having more than twenty teachers must employ special teachers of physical education. State aid annually is granted to the extent of one-half of the salary paid such teachers, but not to exceed \$600 for each teacher in each year. For qualified teachers of defective children, the state will pay one-half the salary of each teacher but not to exceed \$1,000 per person so employed. The state also appropriated \$200,000 for the care and treatment of physically handicapped children. In North Carolina, a sum not exceeding \$10 per one hundred children enrolled shall be spent for treating defects other than dental. The state board of health is to receive \$50,000 annually from the state public school fund for providing for free treatment of dental defects. The state superintendent in Ohio may grant permission to any school board for the establishment of classes for the deaf, blind and crippled with state aid for the expenses of each deaf or crippled child of \$300 for nine months and \$375 for each blind child. Rhode Island grants state aid of one-half the annual expenditure for medical inspection but not to exceed \$250 for any city or town. In Virginia the state may pay one-half the salary of each physical director appointed and of each nurse or physician.

An interesting law for state aid was recently passed in Missouri and provided for the appropriation of \$15,000 for physical education and the making of a physical test in the public schools of Missouri. California appropriated \$20,000 for the administration of a law providing for the establishment of schools for the physically defective or handicapped children under the age of eighteen and also created a revolving fund of \$25,000 for the support of these schools.

State aid has been granted in Maine, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin for the teaching of physical education in a narrow sense. But in Alabama, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, and California, state money has been granted for the

purpose of caring for physically defective or handicapped children in special classes of the public schools.

Types of Schools Requiring Physical Education

LEGISLATION for physical education in states provides that the public elementary school *shall* give instruction in some of the various forms that this subject takes. This mandatory provision is due to the fact that the elementary school is the common means used to protect boys and girls from contagion, disease and physical underdevelopment, and at the same time provide for the indirect teaching of the social qualities as well.

Likewise, legislation for physical education is provided in twenty-nine states in the public high school, although the laws are in more cases permissive than those for the elementary schools. This is due to the belief that older children need less protection in matters of health and physical underdevelopment, and, also, to the corresponding idea that high schools still are selective institutions for the few. Where the law is mandatory for the high school as well as for the elementary school, the belief is current that it, too, is a part of the common school system. These schools discussed above are public, but what is the situation in respect to private institutions?

In the analysis of the hundred or more laws, those of Alabama and Delaware were the only ones, either permissive or mandatory, that provide for the teaching of physical education in the private schools. Thus: "Physical education shall be given in every public, private and parochial school as outlined by the state department of education."

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, in all twenty-one states, require the teaching of physical education in institutions whose function is the preparation of teachers.

Schools and special classes have been provided for the physically defective and handicapped children in Alabama, Arizona, California, Dela-

ware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming and West Virginia.

Courses of Instruction

So far, the discussion has centered on the aims, supervision, machinery, state aid, and types of schools as provided in the legislation, as well as the dates and nature of legal enactments for physical education. Now, the courses of instruction are to be examined. This is the one classification under which every state in the country has some provision relative to the instruction in health, hygiene, sanitation, physiology, military training, gymnastic exercises, athletic games, ethics and the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human body. The most general agreement exists in the last named items and they are also the oldest provisions in the laws in relation to the subject. Physiology, hygiene, and, in some instances, sanitation have found their way into the curriculum of the elementary school through this avenue. Some people attribute the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the fact that instruction in these subjects has been so thoroughly done that the present generation of voters was alive to the harmful effects of alcohol. Be that as it may, these provisions remain as a part of the health legislation.

The teaching of health is a very general term and includes a variety of ideas. It came into the course of instruction as provided by law to meet the ideals that were prevalent in the passage of recent legislation. In fact, one could use this as a legal basis for teaching the whole program of science subjects, the large group of athletic games, the gymnastic exercises and aesthetic and folk dancing, medical infection, quarantine regulations, sewage and garbage disposal, and home making courses and nursing.

Perhaps the teaching of ethics needs a word of explanation in connection with courses in physical education.



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The authors of these provisions probably had in mind such ideals as good citizenship, right behavior, decent conduct and moral acts instead of the teaching of a body of ethical principles that may have little relation to sportsmanship in athletics.

A few laws provide for a program of games and athletic and gymnastic activities generally. The various state and local athletic associations that have grown up in recent periods make rules and regulations for the conduct of athletic activities, and, what is more, enforce them well. Gymnastic exercises have been less successful in appealing to the children, probably because they are formal and approach a type of military training. This aspect of the situation was especially emphasized during the War. Seven states required or included military drill as a part of the courses of instruction under the laws for physical education. This subject of study will probably disappear from public elementary and secondary education as the United States forgets the lack of military preparation existent before the war. Of more vital concern, however, are the provisions for medical and physical examination and inspection.

Medical Examinations

ALABAMA, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming, a total of forty-one states, have some legal provisions for medical examination. In general, the purpose of the law is to provide examinations so that the parents of the children may remedy the defects through medical service. In some instances, Alabama, Indiana, Colorado, and South Carolina, the provision is such that examinations shall be made for contagion, communicable disease, and ear, eye, mouth, throat, spine, and general defects of the body and the mind. It should be noted that the laws in these states provide for a large number, if not all, of those defects mentioned in the preceding sentence. One of the most common provisions is for the establishment of dental clinics. Examinations are held annually, as provided in some laws, near the beginning of the school year by physicians, nurses, dentists and teachers. Ear and eye examinations also are very common, since defects in these organs impair school pursuits.

Time Requirements

JUST as there has been great variability in nearly all state legislative enactments as described in the foregoing pages, so, also is there a wide range in the time required for physical education in the public schools. Arizona, California, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Washington require 20 minutes daily in the elementary school. Georgia, Kentucky, and Connecticut require 30 minutes daily in the grades, while Illinois requires 12 minutes daily, Maryland 15, Indiana 15 and Iowa 10. In high school, the time requirement is stated as follows: Arizona, Indiana and California require 2 hours or 120 minutes weekly, Iowa 50 minutes a week, Ohio 100 minutes a week, Maryland 3 hours a week, Oregon 20 minutes daily, Washington 90 minutes weekly, and Wisconsin 2½ hours weekly. Thirty-two of the states make no time requirement in either elementary or secondary schools. This is a better practice because it seems almost impossible to make a time period that would be satisfactory to all of the varied types and kinds of schools in the state.

Promotion and Graduation Requirements

IN the laws of ten of the states, physical education is made a subject for promotion and in nine of the states laws it is made a requirement for graduation. Again this seems to be a questionable requirement because of the lack of knowledge as to what constitutes progress in physical education. If the legislators had in mind the giving of grades for work in subjects of study such as physiology, in which certain standards have been reached, grades could be given. In forms of physical education, such as gymnastics and play, grades would mean little or nothing.

Exemptions

ARIZONA, California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin, a total of sixteen states, have legal provisions for the exemption of children from medical and physical examinations. Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Washington have similar legislative provisions for the exemption of children on the grounds of religious belief. This objection or exemption again refers to medical and physical examinations.

Finally, exemptions are made in cases of physical disability in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan and Washington. Since this

section has already been discussed under the topic of special schools, nothing need be said further about it in this connection, except that where special classes were not established the children coming under this category would be exempt according to the laws in the states just mentioned.

Championship High School Basketball

(Continued from page 16)

nents' board. These are two elementary phases of the game which good teams always possess.

Here is a simple drill that a high school or college team should work during the first part of the season to instill into the men the idea of accurate passing, handling of the ball and the pivot. The men line up on the court facing each other about thirty feet apart as shown in Diagram I.

Number 1 passes to No. 7, who passes back as No. 1 breaks out to the side. Number 7 receives a pass and pivots, then passes to No. 2, who is breaking out. Number 2 receives a pass, pivots and passes to No. 8, etc.

This exercise may be started first with just straight passes, using breast, underhand, and bound. Then, the pivot and dribble may be worked in if desirable.

The leading styles of defense used by most teams are of two main types: the man-for-man and the five-man set or zone defense with their variations. I heartily favor the five-man zone defense for a high school team, as it is easy to play, is resting on the team in tournaments and depends upon playing the ball all the time and not the man. On a five-man defense, when the players gain possession of the ball they know the exact position of the other men. The regular formation is with three men, the center and two forwards well up the floor, where the guards can pass to them. On this type of defense I would place in the center of the front line my most clever defensive man, a man who is constantly feinting out and bothering the dribbler or the offensive men. Once the front man charges out, attempting to mess up a dribble or pass, he must drop back quickly if he fails to gain possession. The whole defense, three men on the front line and two in the rear line, shift along with the ball, always covering the man with the ball, always talking to each other and covering space, playing the ball and not the man.

Diagram II illustrates this type of defense. (Defensive men are designated by x; offensive men by O.)

The defense here is shifted to the

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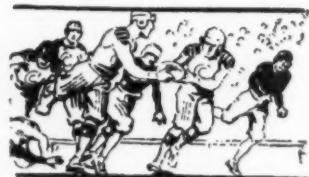
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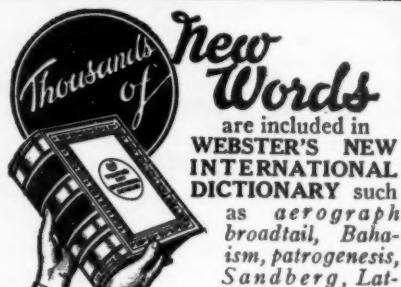
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left of the court. If the ball is in mid-court, No. 2 is the front man, while No. 1 and No. 3 drop back slightly and closer to the center of the court. If the ball is on the left side of the court, No. 3 comes up fast toward the ball, No. 2 shifts to the left, No. 1 drops back deep toward the corner and Nos. 4 and 5 shift right. This defense is fine against close shots. It has a defensive man to worry the long shooter and rush him, the corners are well protected and there is one forward well up the court for a fast break when the men gain possession of the ball.

Diagram III illustrates another type of five-man zone defense commonly used in the Southwest. The middle territory around the front fifteen foot line is well covered by No. 2. Numbers 3 and 1 cover and worry the boys around the front of the basket, while Nos. 4 and 5 are close to prevent a "rip shot." The weak parts of this defense are the corners and side lines.

Now a team has to work a man-to-man defense a great deal to compete with the stall offense growing so popular with coaches who hope for a moral victory only and who do not care to give the fans some real action.

One word about this stall offense. It is detrimental to the game. We have had games in the Southwest in which scores were 6 to 2 and 7 to 5, where one team got a four point lead early in the game and retreated in the back court for the remainder of the game. It is the poorest type of game a coach can teach. It is disgusting to fans who "pay the freight," and is bound to hurt the game if it is put into practice. This is primarily planned to make the five-men set or zone defense come out of position, but it is not necessary for a good passing team that moves around and can penetrate the five-man zone defense much faster than the team using the stall game. A team with no hope whatever of winning a game can keep the score close by getting the ball, retreating to the back court and refusing to play it. There are times, of course, when one cannot blame a team in the last two minutes of a game with a three or four point lead if they slow down their offense considerably.

I believe, however, that if this stall idea does not die out that the rules will be made to keep action going, for every coach should be working for the foremost interest of the game to keep the ball moving fast with plenty of action. That is what the fans love and will turn out to see.

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The Athletic System at the University of Michigan

(Continued from page 12)

which is the supply room. Opposite the entrance are doors leading to the main locker room. This room contains over a thousand lockers and a sufficient number of shower baths and dressing booths to care for the usual gymnasium class. The locker room is equipped with mirrors and the latest hair drying equipment. Doors from this room lead directly to the playing field.

Palmer Field, as the play field for women is called, is 1,200 feet long and contains baseball diamonds, hockey fields, tennis courts, archery ranges, a running track and a place for aesthetic dancing.

The Women's Athletic Building and Palmer Field are planned as the center of activities for Michigan women. These will soon be surrounded by a group of dormitories. Only a short block away are the Women's League Building, the center of social activities, and Barbour Gymnasium. The latter is the seat of physical education activities for women. In addition to the gymnasium, it contains a small theatre, recreation rooms and offices for faculty members of the Women's Physical Education Department. Thus, the women of the University of Michigan will have living quarters and athletic and social activities concentrated within one block, and all within a short distance of the campus.

The stadium, the field house, the men's buildings and playfields, and the women's buildings and playfields constitute an athletic plant so vast and so comprehensive as to defy adequate description. Only a personal visit can do it justice.

A Review of the Year in Football

(Continued from page 6)

there seems to be no tendency to introduce it. Punting as a whole was not of high class this year. Nearly all teams were handicapped somewhat by the lack of better than average kickers. Field goals were very rare; in fact, fewer were tried than ever before, and the number of successful tries for point after touchdown was surprisingly low. There has been very little effort in the entire section to improve the kicking game, and it is used only as a necessity, not as a part of generalship or tactics.

Outstanding players in the section included the following men:

Centers—Davis of Howard College,

Boland of Georgia, Eberdt of Alabama, Buford of Oglethorpe, and Roberts of Tulane.

Guards—Sington of Alabama, Ferris of North Carolina; Boedenger of Tulane, Brown of Vanderbilt, McDonald of Maryland, and Barnett of Mississippi.

Tackles—Drury of Kentucky, Rucker of Tulane, Holland of Tulane, Swofford of Clemson, Johnson of Tennessee, Findley of Chattanooga, and Adkins of North Carolina.

Ends—Hug and Brandt of Tennessee, Van Sickel of Florida, Dalrymple of Tulane, Holt of North Carolina, Swartz of Vanderbilt, and Smith and Maffett of Georgia.

Quarterbacks—Dodd of Tennessee, Crabtree of Florida, Brumback of Tulane, Parker of Vanderbilt, Overmeyer of Chattanooga, Covington of Kentucky, and McMillan of Clemson.

Fullbacks—Holm of Alabama, Cawthorn of Florida, Deery of Furman, and Spalding of North Carolina.

Halfbacks—Hackman and McEver of Tennessee, Bethea of Florida, Magner of North Carolina, Banker and Armstrong of Tulane, Thomason of Georgia Tech, Leonard of Vanderbilt, Kelly of Kentucky, Justus of Clemson, Buie of Duke, Worrall of Sewanee, Hatfield of Auburn, and Boineau of South Carolina.

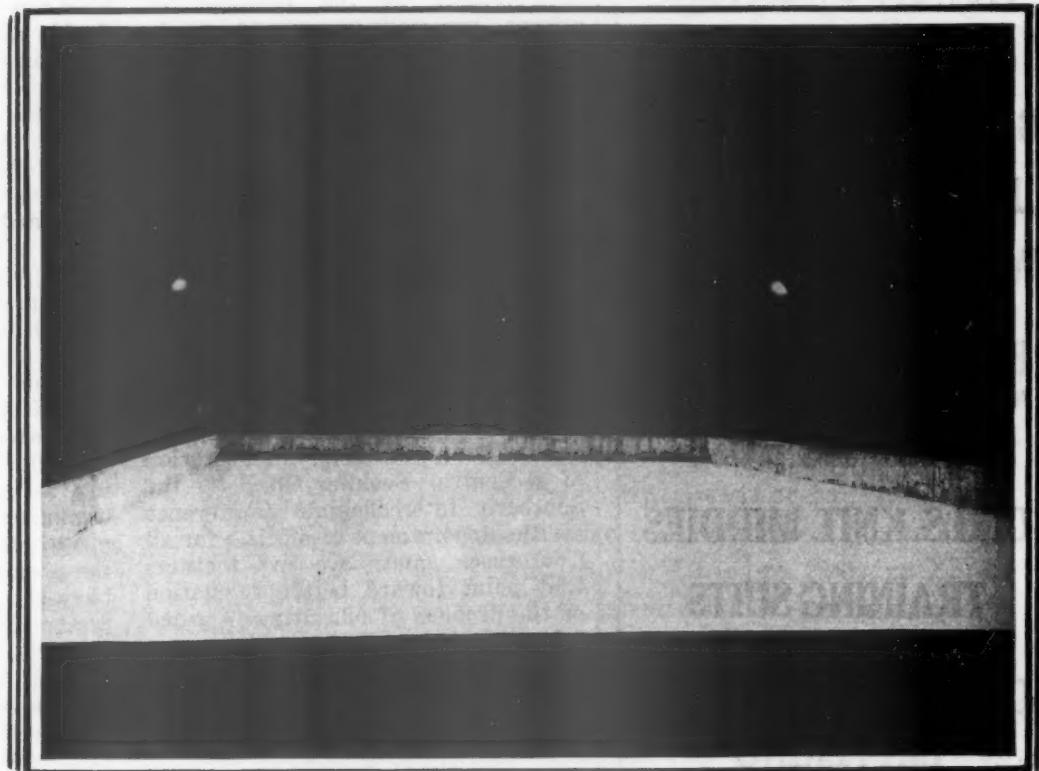
One of the most colorful athletic events ever witnessed in the South was the dedication of the University of Georgia Stadium on October 12 with a game against Yale University. This game marked the first game Yale had ever played away from home at any distance and the sixth game between these traditionally related institutions. Thirty-five thousand people attended the game, which was marked by impressive ceremonies of dedication, including features by faculty members, bands and teams from both participants. Yale's whole-hearted and complete cooperation in this dedication set a high standard of intercollegiate relationship. Georgia overcame the usual dedication jinx and won the game, 15 to 0, the second victory over Yale in three years.

The University of Alabama dedicated a new stadium on its campus, and the University of Florida has under construction a magnificent plant to be dedicated at the time of the annual Florida-Alabama game in the 1930 season. Georgia Tech is planning to remodel and probably double-deck one half of their present plant to increase the present seating capacity by one third. Nearly all of the major teams have complete and satisfactory facilities for handling the crowds that their immediate sections afford.



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Several strong tendencies in this section developed during the season. Among these are the following: a marked preference for railroad transportation over motor travel and a consequent decrease in accidents and traffic problems, in spite of increased attendance everywhere; an increasing demand for a shortening of the playing season which now extends into the first week-end in December; a very definite tendency to bring about strictly home-and-home agreements for games, with games played on college campuses only; a very noticeable improvement in the behavior of crowds—especially in regard to drinking, and in the general attitude toward the sport; increased attendance at games that do not have any particular bearing on championships; stronger preference for intersectional games; and—an increase in the price of admission tickets!

The end of the 1929 season will witness fewer changes in coaching positions than in any other year in the last twenty. This would indicate more stability and permanency of the coaching profession, and a less serious demand for winning.

The formation of a Football Officials Association and the operation of a Central Booking Office by the Southern Intercollegiate Conference for the appointment of officials for all Conference games are two features that point toward better regulation of the problem of officiating in a district that covers a tremendous geographical expanse.

Missouri Valley Football

By D. X. Bible

Football Coach,
University of Nebraska

FOOTBALL in the Big Six Conference during the 1929 season was marked by a spirited struggle between equally matched teams for championship supremacy. The Conference title was not decided until Thanksgiving day when the University of Nebraska defeated Iowa State college in the final game. Had the Cornhuskers met defeat in this last game the championship would have hinged on the Missouri-Oklahoma game being played the same day and won by the Mizzou eleven.

Some idea of the closeness of the exciting race may be gained from the record of the championship Cornhuskers, which shows three victories and two ties in Conference competition, the Nebraskans winning from Kansas, Iowa State and Kansas Aggies and getting tie scores with Missouri and Oklahoma. It was a great race from the start, with five

of the six teams in the running. In fact, the Kansas Aggies, which finished in third place, would have won undisputed Conference honors had they been able to defeat Nebraska in the final game on their Conference schedule.

The play in the Missouri Valley region was more open than in past seasons, according to grid critics who have followed football history in this section. Every team featured a well groomed forward passing attack, many using effectively a bowling pass to a wing-back coming in from behind his own line of scrimmage. The double wing-back and punt formation also were given a big play as the most favored formations.

Coach "Bo" McMillan's Kansas Aggies were credited with having the best forward passing attack. Missouri used a forward pass and then backward pass to a player swinging wide, this play being worked for good gains throughout the season.

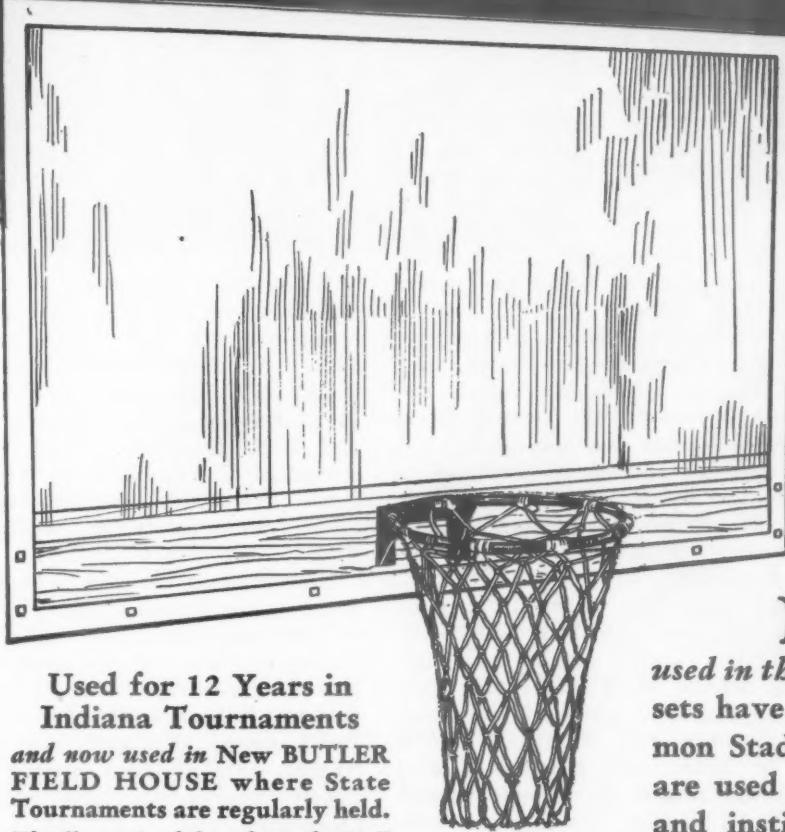
Nebraska mixed Cornhuskers' power with lateral and forward passes in good style, although Clair Sloan, backfield ace and spark in the running attack, was injured and on the sidelines most of the season.

While Big Six teams were stressing aerial play, the squads showed weaknesses in the kicking department. Nearly every coach reported the absence of a reliable kicker, and blocked punts and short kicks were factors in many game results, particularly when weather conditions brought strong winds to worry the kickers in many contests. The Conference also was shy on place-kickers, the number of points after touchdowns in Conference games being surprisingly small.

The Nebraska Cornhuskers, the champions, lost only one game during the season, a 12 to 7 game to the powerful and undefeated Pittsburgh team. The Cornhuskers, however, drew credit for holding the Panthers to their smallest margin of the regular campaign. Nebraska defeated Syracuse and held the undefeated Southern Methodist University eleven to a scoreless tie in the other intersectional games.

Introduction of a new coaching system and injuries hobbled the Cornhuskers in a schedule which opened with three intersectional games. Clair Sloan, who was a unanimous choice for an All-Conference backfield position was kept out of four of the eight games because of injuries, while Claude Rowley, another exceptional back, suffered a broken collarbone in the opening game and did not return until the last two weeks of the campaign.

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Coach Gwinn Henry's Missouri team, which was runner-up, finished a good season with victories over Kansas and Oklahoma, traditional rivals. The Kaggies were the only Conference team to beat Missouri, the Tigers winning from Iowa State and getting a tie with Nebraska. Missouri lost at New York City and won from Drake and Washington in outside games. Waldorf, Hursley and Smith were outstanding players.

Kansas State Agricultural College finished one of the best seasons in its football history. Defeats at the hands of the Oklahoma and Nebraska teams were the only Conference reverses sustained by the Wildcats, the Kaggies trimming Iowa State, Missouri and winning from the neighborly rival, Kansas.

The Kaggies opened by playing Purdue, Big Ten champions, 26 to 14, at Lafayette. The Manhattan collegians lost to Marquette and Texas Aggies in other outside games. A fine passer and field general in McMillin, an exceptional back in Wiggins and an outstanding lineman in Bauman were high spots in the Kaggie roster.

Oklahoma also finished a good season—a slate which included victories over Kansas Aggies and Iowa State, defeats at Missouri and from Kansas and a tie game at Nebraska. The Sooners won from Creighton, lost to Texas and got a tie with Oklahoma Aggies in outside games. Coach Ad Lindsey developed a well-balanced team which at times flashed real strength. Tom Churchill at end, and Mills and Crider in the backfield were the outstanding members of the O. U. squad.

The University of Kansas several times during the season came up with some sterling exhibitions. With a pair of exceptional sophomores in James and Frank Bausch, Coach Bill Hargiss' Jayhawkers displayed a sufficient amount of promise to serve notice they will be very much in the running for Conference honors next season.

Kansas was at its best in mid-season when the Hargiss eleven trounced Iowa State, 33 to 0, and held the Cornhuskers to a 12 to 6 score. K. U. won at Oklahoma and lost to Kansas and Missouri in other Conference games. Victories over Washington and Emporia Teachers and an opening defeat at Illinois were the results with non-Conference teams. Outstanding Kansas players included the Bausch brothers and Cox.

Iowa State was hobbled all season long by injuries which took valuable and important men from the line-up. Coach Noel Workman's Ames eleven

opened with a 27 to 7 victory over Grinnell and then hit a losing stride from which it never recovered. Early injuries took Paul Traeger, sensational back, from the line-up, and the Cyclones lost a lot of punch from their running attack. Marquette and Drake defeated Iowa State in non-Conference games. Spear in the line was another outstanding Iowa State player.

While the Big Six Conference record was not an impressive one, the outlook is bright for next season, as loss of veteran material handicapped the Big Six teams the past season but brought out a crop of sophomore athletes that promise great strength for 1930.

While the competition outside the Conference was good in 1929, stronger opponents are being scheduled for 1930. Nebraska already has booked Pittsburgh, Iowa and Texas Aggies; Iowa State will play Illinois, Loyola and Rice Institute; Oklahoma has scheduled Texas; Kansas will meet Penn; Missouri plays Colorado and New York universities; and Kansas Aggies have slated Centre.

Discouraging weather conditions, which brought rain or snow on nearly every football Saturday, cut down attendance totals, but increased interest kept the crowd figures up to standard. Pitt and Nebraska played to well over 30,000 people at Lincoln for the top crowd, while Kansas and Missouri closely approached this figure at Lawrence.

Football in the Middle West

By H. O. Crisler

University of Chicago

FOOTBALL in the Middle West during the past year made good healthy progress. An unusual degree of interest was manifested in academic circles and by the general public. The season was characterized by a larger number of participants in practically every institution, and games were attended by an increasing number of spectators. Probably more people of the Middle West witnessed contests last autumn than in any other season. In the Western Conference, with every institution playing in a new or recently constructed stadium, the total attendance approximated a half million. It was not at all uncommon for some of the teams in this district to perform before 70,000 spectators.

The general quality of football was quite up to the former high standard as evidenced more clearly by the results of intersectional contests in which some of the larger teams from

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this district participated. Illinois triumphed over the Army and Kansas. Chicago took victories from Princeton and the University of Washington. Michigan bested Harvard, Purdue defeated Mississippi and Kansas Aggies, Wisconsin beat Colgate, and Notre Dame added to its victory list—Navy, Army, Southern California, Georgia Tech and Carnegie Tech. Indiana suffered defeat from Colgate, and Ohio fell before the powerful Pittsburgh aggregation.

There were two outstanding teams in point of victories. Notre Dame and Purdue went through the season undefeated and untied, the former in nine games and the latter in eight. Both had gifted players to execute the well conceived attacks devised by their respective coaches, Rockne and Phelan. Reserves were no small factor in their success. Notre Dame was blessed with excellent reserve strength both in the line and backfield. Purdue's line strength in replacements did not equal that of Notre Dame though the understudy backs were the equal of the Irish, in my opinion, but not used so much.

Both teams used identically the same offensive formation—a balanced line with a shift in the backfield to so-called diamond formation. Basically the plays as well as the blocking were the same with a few artistic variations here and there. Both coaches, in developing their offense, tore a page from each other's book. Phelan, several years ago, adopted Rockne's formation, which at that time had considerable strength to the strong side. While at Purdue Phelan gradually developed the weak side to a point where the attack there was just as strong as on the other side. Rockne profited by the experience of Purdue until this year, he had a well distributed attack all along the line. Added to this was a fine forward passing threat with excellent men on the throwing end. Harmeson of Purdue, in my opinion, was one of the best passers in the Middle West. I have no doubt that he would rank with any in the country.

Evidence of the well balanced attack of these two teams is shown by the fact that their passes scored as opportunely as the running plays. Purdue scored two touchdowns on passes to win from Wisconsin, 13 to 0, and one touchdown through the air to beat Iowa, 7 to 0. Notre Dame called on passes to beat Southern California, 13 to 12.

Not greatly inferior to these two Hoosier teams, except in the record book where scores are tabulated, were Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. All three had excellent teams but failed to stand up under grueling schedules. Illinois

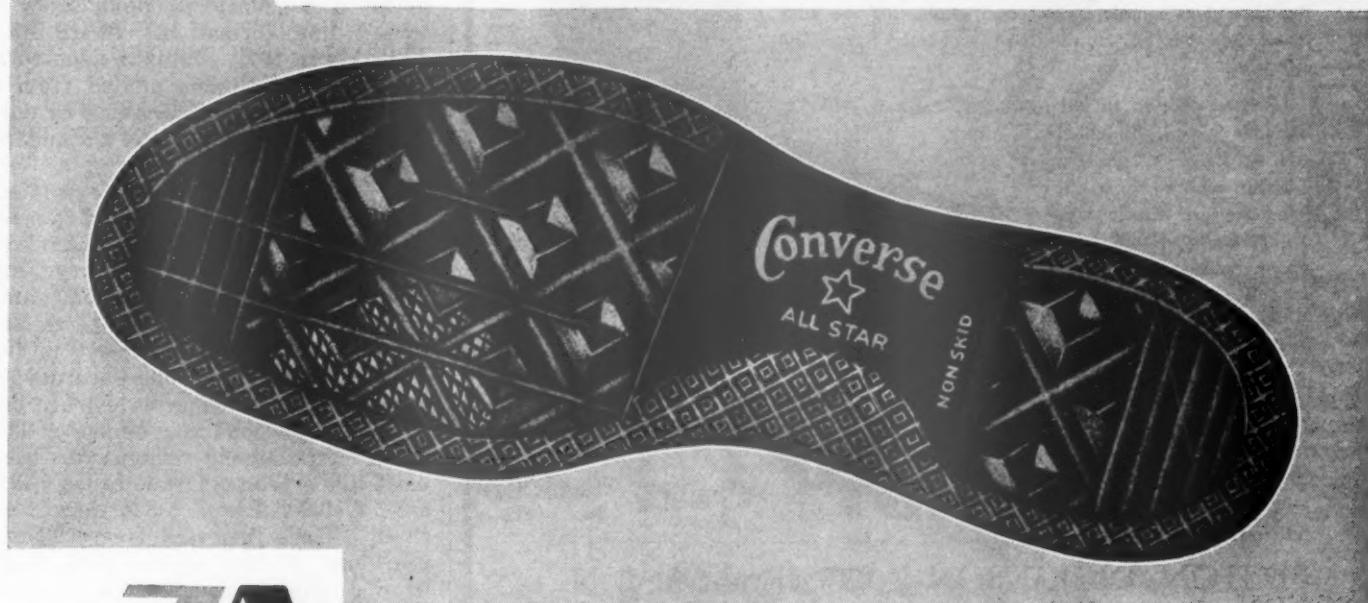
lost to Northwestern and tied Iowa; Iowa further tied Michigan and lost to Ohio, 7 to 6. Minnesota lost to Iowa, 9 to 7, and to Michigan, 7 to 6. Chicago enjoyed a better season than advance dope seemed to indicate. The Maroons lost three Conference games, but won four practice tilts, the game with Indiana and two sectional contests, those with Washington and Princeton. Northwestern and Ohio did about as well as expected. Each lost three games. Ohio, however, was held to a scoreless tie by Indiana. Partisans of Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana were a bit disappointed. Michigan won one game from Minnesota, 7 to 6, tied one with Iowa and lost the other Conference games. Consolation was gained from the excellent win over Harvard. Indiana upset Northwestern, tied Ohio and suffered defeat in the other games. Wisconsin got away to a bad start and managed to win but one Conference game. However, there was scarcely a team in the section which did not flash with at least one good day, the result being an upset.

In the Little Nineteen Conference, Knox and Lombard were undefeated. Millikin, North Central and Bradley also had very strong teams. Ripon had a good season, as did Marquette and Butler.

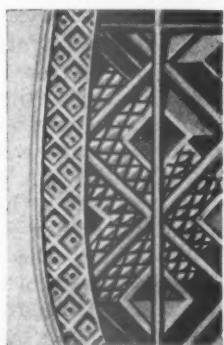
The double wing-back formation with unbalanced line which had gained rapid favor during the past two or three years was still popular this year. The coaches have, however, begun to rely on other formations with it. It proved to be very effective last year and the year before, but this year did not produce as good results. This perhaps was due to a thorough study in defense against it with a gradual perfection of the best means to stop it. As a result, coaches gradually worked into other formations. Zuppke probably enjoyed the best success with the double wing-back this year. He took the Warner B formation and added the artistic Zuppke touch to it to arrive at a very deceptive attack built around fast ball carriers. Spears of Minnesota had good results with it, but unlike Illinois he developed a great power and driving attack from it.

Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northwestern used the double wing-back unbalanced line and with it developed the single wing-back with a tandem as an alternate formation. Notre Dame and Purdue used a shift in the backfield with a balanced line. Indiana employed a line and backfield shift to arrive at an unbalanced line, either one or two men. It was quite similar to the old Minnesota shift. Michigan played from a balanced and unbalanced line

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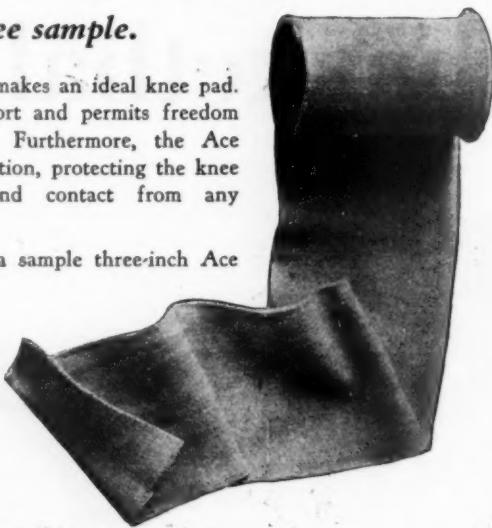
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with a short and deep punt formation. Chicago had a balanced line with backs in a box varied by having one man out as a flanker.

The huddle was used almost universally in the Middle West. Notre Dame was one of the few teams that did not employ it. Popularity of a man in motion fell off a bit over previous seasons. Wisconsin perhaps used it the most. Chicago and Michigan used it occasionally. There seems to be a tendency to punt from a spread line formation. Stagg first used this in 1919. Indiana adopted it last year and Illinois punted from a spread this year. The quick or surprise kick was included as a standard play by most teams.

A few years ago coaches devised offenses with blocking designed to meet a seven man line diamond secondary defense. Then practically every team used it and did not vary from game to game. Now, however, a coach has little idea what he may meet in the way of defense from one Saturday to another. Some teams have more defensive formations than offensive. The seven man diamond perhaps was used most this season. The so-called 7-2-2, 6-2-2-1, 6-2-1-2, and 6-3-2 were used freely. Once this year I saw a team use four of the above formations in one game. It was not uncommon, either, for a team with a lead in the fourth quarter to play only four or five men on the rushing line to hurry the passer as the others dropped back into the secondary to stave off a last minute pass attack.

When the rules committee adopted the so-called fumble rule last year there was considerable alarm expressed from some quarters with the fear that the spectacular in football would be considerably reduced. Even with this rule in effect there has never before been a year when so many touchdowns were scored by long runs, passes, blocked kicks, etc. The old style game of taking the ball the length of the field for a score by driving play after play through the opponent's forward wall was notably absent.

There were 114 touchdowns scored in thirty-eight major games of the Western Conference universities and Notre Dame. Only eighteen of these were made by a sustained, driving attack, and I believe of this number not one was made without the aid of a penalty or a pass somewhere in the march. Thirty-one touchdowns were scored by passes in the end zone, seventeen by passes and then runs of varying distances, five by blocked punts, and two by recovering bad passes back of the opponent's goal line, three by returning a punt for touchdown and three as the result of recovering a

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punt inside the four yard line which was touched by the receiving side. Five touchdowns were scored by intercepting passes. Notable among these were the long runs by Elder of Notre Dame and Wolgast of Illinois against the Army of 97 and 80 yards, respectively. Carideo of Notre Dame returned an intercepted pass against Northwestern for 85 yards and a touchdown.

There were twenty-eight scores made by long runs from scrimmage. This probably has not been equaled before during any season by these teams. Some of the longer ones were by Ross, Indiana, 89 yards against Northwestern; Van Nice, Chicago, 80 yards against Princeton; Elder, Notre Dame, 72 yards against Wisconsin and 50 yards against Indiana; Glassgow, Iowa, 70 yards against Illinois; Putnam, Harvard, 60 yards against Michigan; Harmeson, Purdue, 52 yards against Chicago. Of the twenty-eight scores two were from 15 yards, five from 20 yards and all the others from outside the 25 yard line. There was one kick-off returned for a touchdown and that by Saunders of Southern California against Notre Dame. Only one touchdown was scored as a result of a recovered fumble in the air and that by Fesler of Ohio against Northwestern for 98 yards. Even with the fumble rule the foregoing tabulation shows there were plenty of thrills.

In Conference games Purdue scored seventeen touchdowns; only two resulted from sustained marches, seven from long runs outside the 25 yard line, six from passes, one from blocked kick and one from a fumbled punt recovered back of the goal line. The touchdowns scored on a driving attack in marches were as follows: Illinois two out of twelve; Minnesota three out of eleven; Northwestern four out of ten; Chicago, previously known as a punching, driving team, only one out of ten; Michigan three out of five; Iowa one out of five; Wisconsin none out of five; Indiana none out of five; Ohio none out of three.

This indicates quite clearly the old driving attack is giving away to the open style of game. It can be accounted for in three ways, in my opinion. First, since the limitations were put on the shift a few years ago the balance of power swung to the defense. As a result, coaches have put less time on this and have exerted their efforts more and more to the offense. Second, open field blocking has been stressed more of late, giving greater aid to the runners in the open. Third, defensive progress in the secondary has not kept pace with the development on the offense. I venture to say that little time was spent by

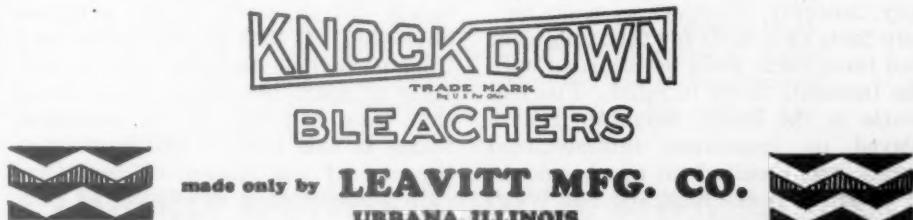


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coaches with their backs on defense as compared with this group on offense. In my opinion I think we will see an increasingly open game from year to year with more basketball and Rugby principles employed. Most coaches have many reserves now, which fact lends itself to the open game, inasmuch as the freshness in men is an important factor in the open game. Formerly many games were won by beating down a team by means of a heavy, driving attack and then late in the third or fourth quarter battering down a fatigued forward wall to score. Now, with the many substitutes available, a tired line can be replaced once and even twice by new men who perform just as creditably as the ones who started.

There were a few one point games such as the Ohio-Iowa, Notre Dame-Southern California, Michigan-Minnesota, Minnesota-Wisconsin, which will furnish the critics talking points in an effort to abolish the point after touchdown or to substitute something else in its place such as awarding points for nearing the goal line. However, we have a good wholesome game, intensely interesting to players and spectators. Why confuse the spectators and players in their effort to become thoroughly familiar with the rules by constantly tampering and changing the fundamental principles from year to year? Let's leave it alone for a while.

Rocky Mountain Football

By H. W. Hughes

Director of Athletics

Colorado Agricultural College

THE football season of 1929 is past and we have had an opportunity to consider it as part of a general pattern rather than as a segment of time set off by itself. The final judgment on that season must be made with reference to what has gone before and what will come after. History, however, must acknowledge certain facts as a basis for that judgment and these facts must be recorded with the incidents fresh in mind. Football teams in the Rocky Mountain region played no important intersectional games and received no great amount of comment in the East and Far West, and yet their record is one of steady progress and significant growth.

The University of Utah had by far the most outstanding football team in this region. The material was good and there was no doubt that it had received adequate coaching. The line was fairly heavy and very fast, while the backfield was far above average. The team as a whole drove hard and maintained a continuous speed that made their attack very effective,

while the defensive ability of the men has invariably proved adequate to smother all attacks. It is difficult to say what men were outstanding on the team, but certainly it would be impossible to find in the Rocky Mountain Conference men who were superior to Watkins at right end, Simpkins at tackle, Olson at left guard and Jonas at center. In the backfield, Pomeroy had no peers in the fullback position and Summerhays was an excellent field general, fast and rugged at circling the ends, and he could kick and pass with the best in the Conference. Moyle, who substituted for Pomeroy, needed only a little weight to be just as good, while Price and Davis would have been welcomed on any team because of their ability as blocking and interfering backs. Utah used a power formation with two-two backs and also a double wing-back formation. No Conference school was able to stop the Utah power plays, nor able consistently to penetrate Utah defense.

The University of Colorado had an abundance of average material but only a few really excellent players. With a large coaching staff they were able to turn out a good line and a hard-tackling backfield chiefly remarkable for the assistance it gave to Reagan, a fast, shifty player with plenty of drive. Although Reagan weighed less than 140 pounds, he was very rugged and extremely hard to stop. Their most successful plays in midfield were run from punt formation with Reagan carrying the ball around the ends or inside on a cut-back. They also used a two-two back formation with unbalanced line and the double wing-back formation to good advantage when short gains were needed. In the line, Buster and Elliott were outstanding. Captain Smith at fullback and Pleasant proved very valuable in the backfield.

The University of Denver started slowly but showed a steady progress all season. It took the Pioneers some time to become familiar with a new style of play, but there is no doubt that they had one of the strongest teams in this part of the country at the end of the season. Coach Cravath introduced a new style of play that was very well adapted to the material available and the result proved very successful. Captain Smith in the backfield proved to be a great open field runner and likely at any time on offense to break loose for long gains, while Ketchum at end was an unusually fine player. The system of play was similar to the Jones system at Southern California, utilizing a double and triple shift before the play.

Colorado College as usual had a fast, smart team whose play was built around the exceptional ability of Captain Dutch Clark. A much improved line gave him greater protection, which was utilized to the utmost. Fireworks are always expected when a Colorado College team takes the field and never has the public been disappointed. Lateral passes, short kick-offs, long forward passes and spectacular end runs are part of their stock in trade and never cease to constitute a threat against an opponent. On defense, Clark played safety and there is no doubt that this increased his effectiveness on offense. He is a great field general and his efforts were well up to the consistently high standards he has maintained for the previous two years.

The Colorado Aggies, who for many years have been among the leaders of the Rocky Mountain Conference, experienced one of their most disastrous seasons. This was caused largely by early season injuries and by mediocre line material. Although a large squad reported for practice, it failed to develop men capable of matching the increased power of other schools. Vaughan showed up well at fullback, proving to be a consistent plunger although hampered considerably by indifferent support. A double wing-back formation was used along with Colorado Aggies' characteristic off-tackle plunges from power formation resulting in a well-balanced offense. The constant shifting of men due to injuries prevented their acquiring the accurate timing so necessary to this style of offense.

All teams in this section have improved greatly this year. In no games, with the exception of those in which Utah figured, did one team show any great superiority over another. This was due in part to the fact that the high schools are on a much more uniform basis than formerly. More and more are competent coaches and more adequate facilities coming within reach of the smaller towns, and, with better educational opportunities here, fewer athletes from this section are going East to school. In consequence of this, the football material available to the colleges is more evenly distributed. In most cases, larger coaching staffs have been secured to care for the increased size of the squads and the opportunity for more individual attention is having its effect. With more and better material to work with the coaches are better able to standardize their plays and are able to pick men to fit a system rather than having to fit a system to the men available. Football here is rap-

idly reaching a parity with that in other sections of the country. Coaching staffs are composed of men brought from schools all over the country, and the prevailing offensive and defensive styles of play develop here as naturally and as inevitably as they do elsewhere. Changes have come not as the result of daring experiment but as an outgrowth of natural progress, and the organization both as to individual schools and inter-school relations is on a sound basis.

Just as in other sections of the country, the public is growing more aware of the value of athletics of all kinds and of football in particular as a gorgeous spectacle resulting from the educational inspiration of regular training, courage, sound living and mental balance. Larger crowds are the resultant at all games and to accommodate them stadiums are being enlarged generally and a determined effort being made to bring football within the reach of all who wish to see it. Railroads, for instance, consistently make special rates from convenient points for important games, and communities are cooperating in every way possible for the better handling of the influx of visitors incident to the games. The University of Denver, with a huge stadium and excellent facilities for handling crowds, has inaugurated the policy of general admissions to certain portions of the grand stand at fifty cents each, and the response has shown this innovation to have been very successful.

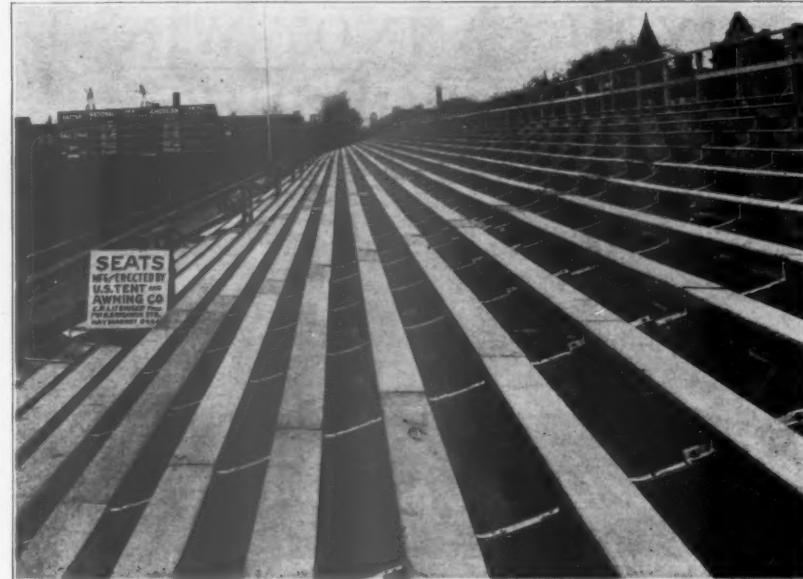
In summary, one may say that the football season just past has been very successful. Teams generally have indicated increasing strength. The shifting tides of victory have resulted in a mutual respect for the prowess of rivals and an increased interest among the public. The interest in sport has stimulated a desire for strong bodies in thousands of young men and women and has kept before them the ideals of good sportsmanship, clean striving and right living.

Football in the Southwest

By H. J. Ettlinger

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics,
University of Texas

WITH the season of 1929, football in the Southwest may be said to have attained its full maturity. The Southwest Athletic Conference, which is the major intercollegiate organization, consists of the University of Texas, Texas Agricul-



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tural and Mechanical College, Rice Institute, Southern Methodist University, Baylor University, Texas Christian University and the University of Arkansas. The football team of each of these institutions save Rice Institute was exceptionally strong and was capable of giving a good account of itself if not winning from any team anywhere in the country. With their chief intersectional rivals of the Big Six in the Missouri Valley, these teams usually came out on top; e. g., Texas defeated Oklahoma, 21 to 0, Texas Aggies defeated Kansas Aggies, 19 to 0, Southern Methodist tied Nebraska, 0 to 0, and Arkansas defeated both the Oklahoma Aggies, 34 to 7, and Louisiana State University, 34 to 0. Centenary of the Southern Inter-collegiate Conference was defeated by Texas, Arkansas and Texas Aggies, but defeated Baylor. Tulane, champions of the Southland, defeated the Texas Aggies by the meagre score of 13 to 10.

Within the Conference, the race for honors proved highly exciting. Up to the week preceding Thanksgiving, there were four teams still in the running: Texas, Baylor, Southern Methodist and Texas Christian. At this time, however, Texas Christian defeated Texas, 15 to 12, and S. M. U. defeated Baylor, 26 to 7. This left the race to T. C. U. and S. M. U. in the final Saturday. In a spectacular game, these teams tied, 7 to 7, giving the former the championship, since S. M. U. had been tied by Texas, while T. C. U. had a clean slate.

While T. C. U. had a clean slate. There was an unusually large number of very strong running backs in the Southwest this year. Shelley of Texas was the most powerful of these, with Leland of T. C. U. by all odds the fastest. Leland is one of the great sprinters of the country, ranking on a par with Bracey, Simpson and Elder. His 90 yard run for a touch-down from kick-off against Texas was the turning point of that game. He ran wild against Baylor, and his presence as a threat helped his team mate, Grubbs, to carry over the tying touch-down against S. M. U. Mason of S. M. U. is a great running offensive back and was a power on defense. Mills of the Texas Aggies was similarly a capable runner and also passed and kicked effectively. Wilson of Baylor was the "spark plug" of his team, doing excellent work in kicking and passing. For Arkansas, Miller was the greatest scoring threat and led the Conference in total scores for the season. Ralph Jones stood out on the Rice team as a ground gainer. At end, Schoonover of Arkansas and Rose of Texas led. They are both

good pass receivers and excellent on defense. Schoonover's work has stood out more prominently because he has figured directly in scoring plays in three important games. Creighton of Arkansas, Long of S. M. U., Lucas of Baylor, Alsabrook of the Texas Aggies, Power of Rice and Walker of T. C. U. proved of great value offensively and defensively.

There were many great linemen in the Southwest Conference. At center were to be found Atkins of T. C. U., Paradeux of Baylor, Powell of S. M. U. and Burnett of Texas, who played brilliantly throughout the season. Beaty of Texas, Brumbelow of T. C. U., Sanders of S. M. U., Koch of Baylor, Witcher of Baylor, Jones of Rice, Brown of Texas, Hammond of S. M. U. and Richter of Texas Aggies helped to form powerful lines.

Field generals and good quarterbacks were plentiful, while line plunger were quite scarce. Grubbs of T. C. U. was the outstanding quarterback of the season in the Southwest, and undoubtedly shares very largely with Leland in the successful winning of the championship honors by T. C. U. Gilbert of S. M. U., Rees and Meadows of Texas, Mills of the Texas Aggies and Wilson of Baylor stood out above the others. One may say, on the whole, that forward passing and flank attacks off tackle combined with end running were used rather than straight line plays.

It is of interest to note the styles of play used by the major teams of the Southwest. The short punt formation proved quite popular with most of the teams, especially Texas and the Texas Aggies. The single wing-back formation was used by Texas, Arkansas and T. C. U. The double wing-back was used by S. M. U., Baylor and T. C. U. Some of the teams, especially Baylor, used end-around plays as a part of the offensive. Rice Institute, whose new coach is a former pupil of Rockne, used the Notre Dame system almost entirely. A balanced line was used very generally in this section with the exception of S. M. U. and Arkansas, who concentrated tackles and guards on one side in a good many plays. On defense, the six-man line with the center fairly close up was used by Baylor, but most of the other teams played the defensive center and defensive man backing up the line behind the tackles to guard against the powerful flank attacks, which were used so frequently. The forward pass defense was excellent in most cases. The University of Texas had an especially strong forward pass defense, having the good fortune to be able to

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play five basketball men at the ends or in the backfield. This defense functioned almost perfectly until the final debacle on Thanksgiving Day. Several teams, notably S. M. U., Texas and the Texas Aggies, made use of the short basketball forward pass behind the line of scrimmage.

Next year promises to be a more interesting football year than 1929. Inter-sectional games have multiplied greatly in the Southwest, and nearly every outstanding team has contact with the Middle West and even with the East. Taking into account this year's freshman material, S. M. U. promises to have a much stronger team, and Rice Institute begins to loom as a real contender. The season of 1930 should prove a real battle between seven contending teams.

For the second successive season, Howard Payne College of Brownwood, Texas, won the championship of the Texas College Conference, with St. Edwards University of Austin, Austin College of Sherman, Simmons University of Abilene, Trinity University of Waxahachie and Southwestern University of Georgetown finishing in the order named. The fact that Howard Payne College had a powerful eleven with a strong line and a strong running attack is evidenced by the fact that they tied Southern Methodist University, which finished second in the Southwest Conference, and the latter team also tied the champions. A number of the other teams in this conference also showed to advantage in their engagements with other members of the Southwest Athletic Conference; for example, St. Edwards University defeated Rice Institute, 20 to 7, and Southwestern University played a 6 to 14 game with the same institution. There were a number of players in the Texas Conference who would have had no difficulty in placing themselves in the stronger conference. McCarver of Howard Payne and Gibbs of the same team would have pushed any Southwest Conference backfield man for a position. McCarver is a large man, weighing about 180, and, like Leland of Texas Christian University, a record holder in the dash. He literally ran away with ease from his opponents. Gibbs was a powerful smashing back and a tower of strength on defense. The Howard Payne line was also heavy and powerful.

Next in line was the St. Edwards University team with a well balanced lineup, a good running attack, but somewhat weak on forward passing. Hertenberger at guard was the outstanding man in the line. Austin College boasted of a light, fast backfield, and a gilt-edged line. Milan at

tackle stood out above his team mates. Simmons University had perhaps the biggest and heaviest team in the State of Texas, but a little bit slow to get under way. Trinity University had a 208 pound speed demon in Hill, about whom the whole offense revolved. Andrews at center and Franklin at end were the leading lights on the Southwestern team.

The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association is composed of about eleven teams scattered throughout the state, consisting of the eight state teachers colleges and McMurray College of Abilene, Abilene Christian College of Abilene and Daniel Baker College of Brownwood. This is a rather unwieldy organization and the distances are so great that it is impossible for each institution to play every other institution. However, a representative schedule is usually played, and this year Southwest Texas State Teachers College of San Marcos won the title, although tied by North Texas State Teachers College of Denton, Texas. The deciding contest in this title race was on Thanksgiving Day when Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville apparently had a "set-up" game with the East Texas State Teachers College at Nacogdoches. On the preceding day, the San Marcos and Denton institutions had tied, apparently eliminating both of them, but the Nacogdoches team furnished an upset and, overcoming a lead of twelve points, defeated Huntsville, 14 to 12. This unexpected result gave the title to the San Marcos institution.

McMurray College of Abilene had a very strong team, but met its "Waterloo" at the hands of San Marcos, 15 to 9. The College of Mines at El Paso had a successful season, though compelled to play mostly in New Mexico and Arizona, meeting with but one defeat, and that at the hands of the University of Arizona, 0 to 19. The Mines tied St. Edwards, 0 to 0, and also the Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine, Texas. Texas Tech, a very large and growing school at Lubbock, Texas, did not have a successful season, winning very few games.

There is a strong movement on foot to subdivide the large T. I. A. A. organization by taking Sul Ross Normal, Simmons University and West Texas State Teachers College at Canyon and joining them with Texas Tech and the College of Mines to form a West Texas Conference.

Among the junior colleges, Schreiner Institute seems to have had the outstanding team, enjoying an undefeated season and winning victories over several teams above their class.

The Texas State High School championship race proved as exciting as ever. The district winners were Brownsville, Port Arthur, Marshall, Denton, Waco, Fort Worth Central, Breckenridge and Amarillo. The semi-finalists were Port Arthur, Denton, Breckenridge and Waco. At the present writing, Port Arthur and Breckenridge are fighting it out in a final game to be played on Saturday, December 21.

Football on the Pacific Coast

By George M. Varnell
Member Football Rules Committee,
Pacific Coast States

THE Pacific Coast Conference season of 1929 brought out what was probably the most interesting sequence of games and the keenest competition for championship honors since organization of the Conference in 1915.

To prove this point, not one of the ten teams of the P. C. C. managed to go through its championship season without a defeat. Thus, no team had a clean-cut right to the top position in the standings at the close of the year.

Four teams went through the season with one defeat each; the other six were beaten two or more times. From a point of actual percentage, the University of Southern California was on top of the heap at the conclusion of play. Howard Jones' Trojans played seven Conference games and won six of them. Stanford played six games and won five. California and Oregon each played five games and suffered one defeat each.

Without any question, three of the southern members of the Conference, U. S. C., Stanford and California, were the leaders of the organization from the point of high caliber football teams. And it was the round robin between the three leaders that brought on the deadlock in the final standings. For instance, U. S. C. defeated Stanford, 7 to 0, in a well fought game, only to go down in a 15 to 7 defeat at the hands of California at Los Angeles the next Saturday afternoon.

Then, as California faced the opportunity to sail into an undisputed championship, Stanford turned on its ancient rival in the "Big Game" of the Pacific Coast Conference season at Palo Alto and smothered the California team under a 20 to 6 defeat, to mar the only clean record up to that time. California, having played one less Conference game than Stanford, ranked in percentage one notch below the Cardinals.

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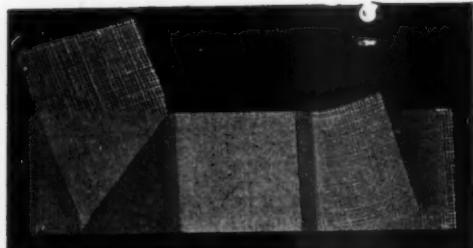
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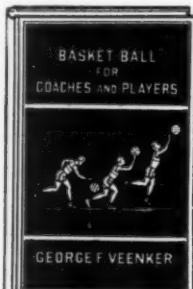
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There was no question of the superiority of the grade of football in the southern division of the Conference over that in the northern division, taking into consideration the teams of California, Stanford and U. S. C., and Washington State, Oregon and Oregon State, the best of the elevens in each division.

The baby member of the Conference, the University of California at Los Angeles, the fourth southern member, did not rate with the other teams in this section, but, as far as the rating of southern members was concerned, only one northern team won or even tied in an intersectional game with a southern representative. Any competition between U. S. C., Stanford or California with a northern team resulted in a southern victory. U. C. L. A. won a game from Montana. This was a southern-northern game, but it was between two teams that had not, up to the time of their meeting, scored a Conference win for two years of play. But the fact that U. C. L. A. lost to Oregon by a wide margin, in its other intersectional game, did not detract from the fact that the strength and caliber of the Conference was in the southern section.

In the northern end of the Conference, Washington State College and Oregon were the best teams. The Cougars from W. S. C. rated a tie with Oregon for northwest honors, as each went through undefeated against the rivals in their section, losing only such games as were contested against the leading teams from the southern end. Oregon State and Idaho each recorded one Conference win, while Montana and Washington went through the season without a win in championship play. The fact that Washington and Montana tied in their meeting shows that the result was a fair show of strength between the two tailenders.

There were no outstanding changes in styles of play in the Conference during the 1929 season. One new coach appeared on the horizon, but being a disciple of Howard Jones, he brought into the northwest the type of ball that has been in vogue for years at U. S. C. The new coach was Leo Calland, who succeeded Charles Erb at Idaho. Calland played under Jones at U. S. C., and coached freshman elevens there until he switched to the varsity work to take charge at Idaho.

The list of Pacific Coast Conference coaches for the 1929 season included Howard Jones, University of Southern California; Glenn "Pop" Warner, Stanford University; Clarence "Nibs" Price, University of California; Orin "Babe" Hollingbery, Washington

State College; Captain J. J. McEwan, University of Oregon; Paul Schissler, Oregon State College; Leo Calland, University of Idaho; William Spaulding, University of California at Los Angeles; Major Frank Milburn, University of Montana; Enoch Bagshaw, University of Washington.

University of Southern California again used the shifting line and backs, with the quarterback of the team doing virtually all the ball carrying, and with the other backs doing the interfering. Jones' team worked from the huddle, shifted line and backs into position from two signals, and depended upon a combination of speed in the ball carrier behind power in the interferers to bring the gains. U. S. C.'s attack broadened out materially this year in that Jones added a fine touch of deception to what hitherto had been a driving style of offense.

Warner's wing-back theory was repeated, naturally, at Stanford, and it is interesting to note that California used a modified style of the wing-back idea as a change over the old type which was installed at California by the late Andy Smith and which was modified but little under Price's first seasons.

McEwan at Oregon also went to the wing-back style of play, adopting much of the Stanford idea of offensive play. Idaho, as previously stated, used the Jones system, while Montana used the wing-backs. Washington State made no change, using the box formation on offense. Washington left the punt formation style which has marked the Huskies' play for almost a decade to take on the box formation, and the change was made with disastrous results to Washington.

Football on the Pacific Coast was probably more popular with the fans during 1929 than ever before. A number of the games drew to the capacity of the stadia in which these contests were played. Stanford played U. S. C. and California at Palo Alto and each game drew the capacity of the Cards' field, 89,000. Southern California met California at Los Angeles and 76,000 crowded into the Trojan field, the absolute limit of the seating arrangement. Crowds of 35,000 to 40,000 were just ordinary turnouts for the games played, and, even where the geographical advantage of population was not present, some of the games on the schedule drew larger crowds than ever before in the history of their listing as Pacific Coast Conference battles.

The rule during the 1929 season was that Conference contests were well directed and well officiated. There were no differences of even a minor



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nature between coaches and officials outside those which ordinarily come out of the human element which holds between coaches and officials.

The Pacific Coast season was marked by many intersectional battles; more, in fact, than have ever before been listed for any one season.

California journeyed to Philadelphia in October to meet the University of Pennsylvania. This marked the first time in the history of P. C. C. athletics that a Coast eleven has traveled to the far East for a football game during the regular season. California defeated Penn in that game, 12 to 7.

Oregon State upset the dope by defeating the University of Detroit in an intersectional game at Detroit. Oregon defeated the University of Hawaii at Portland and met the University of Florida at Miami. Notre Dame, undefeated in the United States after one of the most severe schedules of the season, defeated the University of Southern California, leader of the Coast percentage column, in a game at Chicago, 13 to 12, and the University of Chicago took the measure of the University of Washington team in the Windy City by a score of 26 to 6.

The Pacific Coast Conference season was entirely free from unsportsmanlike happenings either on or off the football fields. The coaches and players alike met their rivals and fought them in a spirit of battle that carried with it the touch of honesty of effort and sportsmanship and gave the entire season on the Coast a spirit of healthy cooperation and understanding between the athletic leaders of the ten institutions in the Conference.

There was not a protest against a player in the Conference, which was an eloquent boost for the direction of the Conference eligibility now in the hands of the separate institutions under the general direction of the faculty athletic committee of the Conference. The latter body functions only when protest is made; so it was exemplified again that each of the Conference institutions has assumed full responsibility for its athletics and is living up to the spirit as well as the letter of the eligibility rules of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The resignations of two of the Conference coaches were turned in after the 1929 season. Enoch Bagshaw at Washington after nine years of service resigned and will be replaced before the spring practice season of 1930.

Captain J. J. McEwan also turned in his resignation at the University

of Oregon. This will take effect at the close of the 1930 season, as Captain McEwan has agreed to serve out his contract, which has one additional year to run.

Very serious efforts are on foot in the Pacific Coast Conference to put its football and athletics generally, for that matter, in the hands of a commissioner and to follow the plan now in vogue in the Western Conference. The graduate managers of the Conference have unanimously voted in favor of this move, and it will go before the faculty committee shortly in an effort to have the question settled before plans for the 1930 football schedule are taken up.

Basketball Scouting

(Continued from page 22)

bility; all of these things should be duplicated as far as possible. Floor plays should be built to meet this defense.

The second team should put on opponents' out-of-bound plays and center plays, (if opponents get tip-off), and duplicate any unusual offensive attack.

If several games are scouted, the versatility of the opponents' attack in meeting various types of defense should be studied. Have they a pet attack which may be stopped with a special defense?

Scouts must organize their work because much must be done in forty minutes of play.

SUGGESTION FOR ORDER OF STUDY

1. Center strength.
2. Individual strength on offense and defense, while full team strength is in line-up.
3. Defensive system.
4. Offensive system — (opposing defense in game scouted).
5. Out-of-bound and center plays.
6. Determine, if possible, any changes after rest periods or time-out periods.

Scouting is hard work and must be accepted as such. Many a scouting expedition deteriorates into a "wishing" game (wishing that the deadly rival will "take one on the chin"). The "wishing" scout can work just as well at home in a comfortable rocker, drawn close to a radio, at a greatly reduced expense.

Scouting requires concentration, a quick eye, and a good memory.

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